NOVEMBER 1954
VOL. III No. 8

# TAXON

*Official News Bulletin of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Edited and Published for I.A.P.T. by the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht, Netherlands*

## NOMENCLATURE AT THE PARIS CONGRESS

by

**F. A. Stafleu (Utrecht)***

*Procedure*

The sessions of the Nomenclature Section of the Paris Congress were held in advance of the Congress itself, i.e. from 28 June—1 July. Most of the botanists taking part in the discussions on Nomenclature wished to attend other meetings during the Congress and it was therefore decided to deal with nomenclature before the beginning of the Congress itself.

387 Proposals had been presented, most of them dealing with technical or editorial details; some of them, such as the question of *nomina specifica rejicienda* were, however, of prime importance. Apart from these 387 proposals dealing with textual modifications, 65 generic names had been put forward for conservation. The total number of proposals was considerably lower than at Stockholm (550) and the section was able to deal with them in 7 sessions of hard work (27½ hours).

As usual, the proposals had been arranged by the Rapporteur-général, Dr J. Lanjouw, as a synopsis of proposals entitled: Recueil Synoptique des Propositions concernant le Code International de la Nomenclature Botanique, Utrecht 1954. (Regnum Vegetabile vol. 4).

All sessions were held under the chairmanship of the sectional president, Dr J. Rousseau of Montreal, whose indefatigable energy and unfailing bilingual ability were admired by all participants. His leadership was truly democratic and many times spiced with a deliciously humorous or ironical approach to the difficulties of nomenclatural legislation. He told us much of his reputedly bad temper, but this was the only point on which he failed to illustrate his point of view.

Notwithstanding the fact that the membership of the International Botanical Congresses has increased from 500 at Vienna (1905) to nearly 3000 at Paris, the number of participants at the nomenclature discussions has remained nearly constant. When the first session of the "Nomenclature Congress", as it was called, was opened on June 11th 1905, 80 botanists were in attendance; when on June 28th 1954 the official sessions of "Section 2, Nomenclature" of the Paris Congress opened, 81 persons had claimed their voting-cards at the Bureau of Nomenclature **). At some

*) The author is highly indebted to Messrs Bullock, Dandy and Ross who read his manuscript and who made many valuable suggestions.

**) The Bureau of Nomenclature consisted of: Dr J. Rousseau, president, Dr J. Lanjouw, rapporteur-général, Dr M. Pichon, recorder and Dr F. A. Stafleu, vice-rapporteur.

of the sessions of the Cambridge and Stockholm Congresses, the number may have varied from about 60 to about 150, but the attendance as a whole has been remarkably constant.

The Paris discussions were very amicable; no hard words were heard and many remarks were full of humour. In nearly every report on nomenclature discussions mention is made of a prevailing spirit of cooperation, unanimity and reconciliation. Taxonomists specially interested in nomenclature disagree profoundly between Congresses, only to meet in peace in centres like Vienna or Paris in order to resolve their differences.

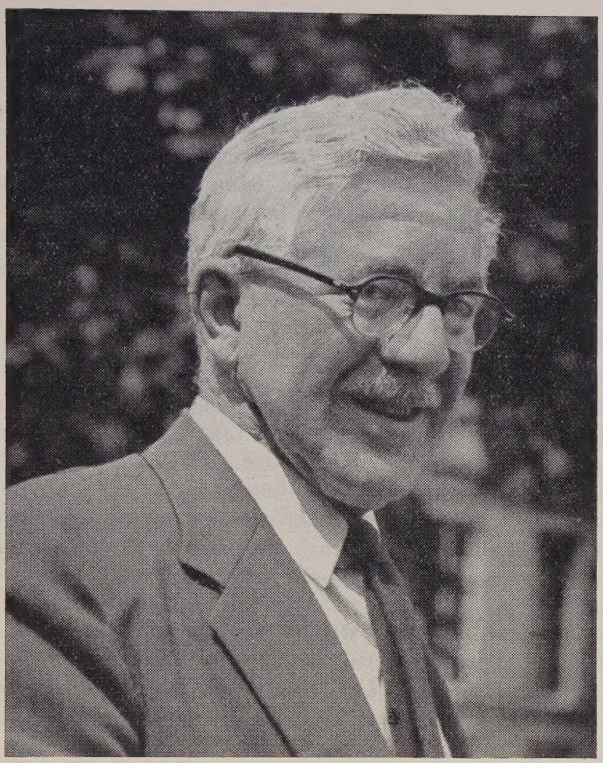
Speakers on matters of nomenclature have always been loquacious. In each report we find appeals to be brief, imposition of time restrictions, motions to pass over relatively unimportant matters, etc. The preliminary opinions (Avis préalables) have played an important rôle in this respect since the Vienna Congress. Before the Stockholm Congress this preliminary vote was restricted to a small group of botanists united in a general committee for nomenclature or in a "Bureau of Nomenclature". The actual number of preliminary votes was 28 for Vienna, 19 for Cambridge and 14 for Amsterdam.

For the Stockholm Congress all taxonomists who had received the Synopsis of Proposals were entitled to a vote and about 200 voting-forms (about 290 votes) were returned to the Rapporteur. For the Paris Congress 355 "preliminary votes" were received; they provided an excellent guide for the discussions. All proposals that had received more than 200 negative votes were automatically rejected. In this way 157 out of a total of 387 proposals were dealt with without further discussion. Nevertheless these 157 proposals had had to be drawn up by their authors, printed in Taxon, studied and commented upon by a pre-congress in Geneva and again by the Rapporteur, reprinted in the Recueil Synoptique, studied by all voters, etc., etc. We might well ask whether the time and money spent on these automatically rejected proposals could not have been spent in a better way.

It should be borne in mind, however, that some rejected revisions of the Code have had great influence on the evolution of the Rules of Nomenclature, an influence that, at first sight, may not be clear from these more or less disastrous results at the preliminary voting. Four major revisions have been presented since 1867; the *Codex brevis maturis* by Otto Kuntze, and the very extensive sets of proposals by Furtado (Stockholm), Hylander (Stockholm) and Ponce de León (Paris). It is not the place here to judge the merits and demerits of the proposals made by Otto Kuntze on botanical nomenclature, but their influence is clearly seen in some of our most important regulations. The principle of *nomina generica conservanda* is a fair example. Otto Kuntze forced taxonomists to a more precise wording of many rules and laid bare some of the weaknesses of the Paris Code of 1867. Although perhaps not on the same level, the set of Cuban proposals by Ponce de León and his associates may be regarded in a similar way.

A preliminary list of the decisions taken by the Paris Congress has already been published in Taxon 3 (6): 184. 1954. It seems, therefore, unnecessary to give a detailed summary of all changes. Most of them are purely technical and deal with rewordings, correction of mistakes and the arrangement of articles in sections and chapters.

Most proposals were voted upon by show of cards. On only a few occasions did the Section ask for a vote by ballot. It was agreed at the opening session that any proposal involving a change in the Rules should require a 2/3 majority for adoption. This ruling itself was carried by a very large majority and it is a happy circumstance that no proposals of any importance had to be rejected under it.



Dr Jacques Rousseau, Paris, July 1st 1954
(photo A. A. Bullock)

*Nomina specifica rejicienda*

The most important question to be settled at Paris was undoubtedly the proposal by a group of British botanists to introduce lists of *nomina specifica rejicienda.* Although technically different, the proposal had the same stabilization intent as the repeated attempts to introduce *nomina specifica conservanda;* its main object was to save well-known specific names from illegitimacy or even incorrectness under the normal priority regulations. Rejection of names, in the opinion of its proponents, is much easier than conservation because rejected names do not need to be typified. Needless to say, opinions were divided. The first attempt to save specified specific names from the unhappy consequences of a rigid application of the rules was made at Cambridge but at that time it met with a very considerable opposition. The same was true at the Amsterdam and Stockholm Congresses. At the Paris Congress, however, a great number of the speakers seemed, in the first instance, to be inclined to adopt the ingenious principle of *nomina specifica rejicienda.* Forceful speeches in favour were delivered by Messrs Gilmour, Dandy and Stevenson and it took the opposition some time to find its way. The very extensive debates revealed, however, the existence of weaknesses in the British botanists' proposal, the main one being the apparent lack of sufficient restriction to names of prime importance for economic plants. Several speakers (e.g. Dr Fosberg) were of opinion that our international organisation would never be able to deal with the stream of proposals that would be let loose. Those working on *nomina generica conservanda* know too well how much

time and energy is taken and often wasted by the great number of proposals to conserve generic names. Would competent botanists be found to accomplish this herculean task?

On the other hand it appeared to be the general feeling of the assembly that "something should be done". The well-known arguments "pro" weighed heavily on all minds and the meeting was nearly unanimous in its wish that some solution should be found. A *special committee on stabilization* was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr GILMOUR, the author of this well-chosen and perhaps slightly ironical name.

The British botanists' proposal was rejected by 156 against 119 votes and the antagonists were happy that there was no need to apply the 2/3 majority rule.

A proposal to establish a list of *nomina specifica conservanda* was automatically rejected.

* * *

Another revival had been planned, this time by the Geneva Conference. A proposal was put forward to prohibit the use of names that had not been used in 50 years and that — on re-adoption — would cause the rejection of well-established names. The origin of this 50 years rule lies with the Austrian and Berlin botanists of the "fin-du-siècle" who by this procedure tried to find a way to circumvent a great number of KUNTZE's renamings. The Vienna proposal concerned generic names only; the present one had been presented to save specific epithets in particular. It was thought that it might provide a simple mechanism to reject obscure names by laying the burden of the proof on the author who digs up the old and forgotten name. Again it was clear that it would be very difficult to apply this rule. The words "botanical paper" could be understood in many different ways. The vote on the proposal resulted in a tie (129/129) and it had to be rejected.

* * *

A proposal that all names that cannot be typified should be either rejected or provided with a lectotype was also rejected. This proposal was made by RICKETT as the outcome of his article on "Expediency versus priority in Nomenclature" in Taxon 2 (6): 117. 1953. The proposal had to be rejected automatically because of the preliminary vote and perhaps this is to be regretted. A discussion would have revealed its real intent as envisaged by RICKETT. It seemed that the prevailing opinion was that an absolute rejection, of the same kind as that of listed rejected names, was intended by it, but that was not evident from the proposal. A study of the possibilities of the solution suggested by RICKETT might well be undertaken by the special committee on stabilization.

* * *

The special committee on stabilization was charged to study ways and means to attain nomenclatural stability. Several other tasks wer assigned to it, e.g. a study of the present Article 77 dealing with monstrosities. Its composition is given in Taxon 3 (6): 191. 1954.

*Changes in the Code of Nomenclature*

*Subdivision*

The Code will have 4 main divisions (see Recueil Synoptique p. 10):
Division I General Considerations and Principles.
Division II Rules and Recommendations (6 chapters).
Division III Provisions for the modification of the Code.
Division IV Appendices.

The rearrangement and renaming of the different parts of the Code is a purely technical matter and it seems unnecessary to give full details. Many useful and constructive proposals were put forward by Dr PONCE DE LEÓN and his associates of Cuba.

### *Principles*

To the guiding principles as stated in Chapter I of the Stockholm Code, two more have been added, one stating that "the application of names of taxonomic groups is determined by means of nomenclatural types" and one saying that "the correct use of names under this Code is based on priority of publication".

### *Type-method*

Appendix I of the Stockholm Code contains some regulations that are not mere repetitions or explanations of the rules and recommendations dealing with the type-method. It was decided to insert these regulations also in the body of the Rules in order to give them their proper status. A rule was adopted prescribing the indication of the nomenclatural type of new taxa, but it was decided not to make it a rule that its place of preservation should also be indicated. This continues to be a recommendation.

In the discussion on the proposal to make it a rule that the type of a specific or lower category name must in future be a permanently preserved specimen, the designation of living specimens or cultures as types was amply discussed. It proved impossible to find a solution of the many difficulties at the session and the question was referred to the special committees concerned. However, owing to the technical impossibility of permanently preserving some kinds of organisms, the possibility of the type being a figure and/or a description remains open.

A new recommendation was adopted saying that a lectotype should not be changed if it is the listed type of a conserved generic name.

### *Starting-points*

The palaeobotanists decided to adopt STERNBERG, Flora der Vorwelt, as the starting-point for palaeobotanical nomenclature. This work is considered to have been published on 31 December 1820 and by this decision the work by SCHLOTHEIM, Petrefaktenkunde, 1820, is regarded as having been published prior to the starting-point for fossil plants.

Various proposals to change the starting-point for the *fungi caeteri* (i.e. all fungi except *Uredinales*, *Ustilaginales* and *Gasteromycetes*) were either rejected or withdrawn.

The starting-point for the nomenclature of *bacteria* (1 May 1753, Species Plantarum) will be mentioned in the Code.

### *Latin diagnoses*

The question of the obligatory latin diagnosis was hotly debated at previous Congresses, especially at Vienna, when a group of American botanists was strongly opposed to it. At Cambridge it was decided to postpone the date of 1908 after which new names had to be accompanied by a latin diagnosis to 1932 (finally 1935). An important group of taxonomists, however, especially the algologists, remained dissatisfied with this arrangement. It was often stated that algae could not be described by means of latin terms and several general proposals to admit descriptions in modern languages were submitted to the Stockholm and Paris Congresses. Needless

to say, such proposals did not stand any chance of acceptance. This time, however, the algologists asked only that the date 1935 be shifted for *algae only* to a date in the future (about one year after the publication of the Paris Code). This concession was gladly made and an unanimous vote in favour of the algologists proposal was recorded. This means that one of the essential techniques securing international adherence to the Code was preserved and that the algologists were satisfied at the same time. The latter had found themselves in a position comparable to that of BRITTON c.s. between the Vienna and Cambridge Congresses: many of them had disobeyed the rule prescribing latin diagnoses after the Cambridge Congress and they did not want to have all these names invalidated by the Code. The present solution is along the same lines as that adopted for all groups of plants at Cambridge: the trespasses of the past are forgiven (and validated) and in future algologists too will add latin diagnoses to their descriptions of new taxa.

### *Effective publication*

The first sentence of Article 39 will read: "Publication is effected, under this Code, only by distribution of printed matter (through sale, exchange or gift) to the general public or at least to botanical institutions with libraries accessible to botanists generally".

It was considered impossible to fix a minimum number of copies that would have to be distributed. For practical purposes such a provision would be impossible to apply. The implication of the present reading is that at least two copies should be present in two "libraries accessible to botanists generally".

It will be stated that typescripts are not to be considered as published material.

### *Illustrations of algae*

In future names of new taxa of algae of specific or lower rank will not be considered as validly published unless they are accompanied by one or more illustrations showing their distinctive morphological features or by a reference to a previously and effectively published illustration.

A proposal to introduce a similar ruling for Bryophytes was rejected. A similar rule, effective from 1912, is already in force for fossil plants.

### *Family names*

A proposal was adopted by which the nomenclature committees are instructed to draw up lists of commonly accepted family names, together with their type genera, for publication in Taxon. These lists will be open to criticism and amendment before the Montreal Congress in 1959. This Congress wil thus be in a better position than the previous ones to take a decision on this matter. When the rules of priority are applied strictly to family names a large number of our commonly accepted names are found to be incorrect.

These lists may perhaps in the future serve as starting-points for the nomenclature of family names.

### *Nomina generica conservanda*

A proposal to close the lists of *nomina generica conservanda* was amply discussed but the section was of opinion that the lists should be kept open. A strong argument against the proposal was that an *Index Nominum Genericorum* is now being established which will certainly reveal the existence of more extremely annoying earlier homonyms and the procedure to conserve well-known generic names should, for this reason as well as others, be retained.

The important publication by P. C. Silva on the nomenclature of algae (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 25 (4): 241—324. 1952) has led to a thorough revision of the lists of conserved names of algae. Many names had been conserved unnecessarily and should be deleted from the list, whereas many other names should be added.

The special committee for lichens thoroughly studied the various proposals to conserve names of lichens. The result of this study will be the introduction of an entirely new list of conserved names in this group. The reports of the special committees for algae and lichens dealing with these questions are printed in this issue of Taxon.

### *Names of subdivisions of genera*

The Stockholm Code prescribes the repetition of the generic name as the epithet of the subgenus containing the type-species. At Paris it was decided to adopt this rule also for the names of sections. Proposals that all subdivisions of a genus containing the type-species should bear the generic name unaltered (i.e. also subsections, series and subseries) were rejected. Names of the lower categories are by tradition plural adjectives and this was considered sufficient reason to warrant their exclusion from the Rule.

In conjunction with this problem it was decided that epithets of subdivisions of genera are to be rejected when they are formed by attaching the prefix *Eu-* to the generic name or to that of a higher subdivision of the genus.

It was decided that the option to designate subsections, series and subseries by ordinal numbers or letters instead of by epithets would be removed.

### *Infraspecific names*

The present Articles 34 and 35 were amply discussed. The implications of the repetition of the specific epithet for infraspecific taxa including the nomenclatural type of the species had not been clear to everyone. A proposal had been made to allow citation of the name of the author of the original epithet between brackets. The result was that the present text of Arts 34 and 35 will be preserved apart from some textual amendments, one of which will make it clear that when a typical subordinated taxon is automatically created its (repetitive) *name* is automatically created also. Proposals to delete Art. 35 were automatically rejected.

A recommendation will be inserted asking botanists to retain the original epithet, if possible, when an infraspecific taxon is changed in rank within the species.

### *Names affected by transference between the Plant and Animal kingdoms*

The algologists and the mycologists originally took somewhat different views of the merits of the proposals before the section to amend Art. 6 of the Stockholm Code. They managed, however, to hammer out a compromise wording whilst standing in a group in the lobby outside the section's meeting room. As was to be expected in the circumstances, the draft which they produced will need considerable editorial revision, and this will be carried out in consultation with the two special committees. The general principle is that when organisms are transferred from the animal to the plant kingdom, their names will be considered as validly published from the date when they were validly published as animal names.

### *Orthography*

Many proposals concerning orthography had been put forward. The Geneva Conference invited Dr Rickett to form a small committee to study them and to report to the Paris meeting.

The committee, consisting of M. PICHON, H. W. RICKETT and T. A. SPRAGUE, presented a well prepared report which was accepted "in toto".

A re-wording of Article 28, subject to final revision by the editorial committee, was proposed, including a statement to the effect that "the name of a family is a plural adjective used as a substantive, formed by adding the suffix *-aceae* to the stem of the name of its type genus or of a synonym of this name".

This means that names like *Melastomataceae* and *Haloragidaceae* will be accepted.

### *Typography*

No fewer than 9 proposals had been made with regard to the constantly recurring question of the small or capital initials of certain specific epithets. These proposals were not discussed by the section because of lack of time, but it was decided to refer them all to the Editorial Committee which should take action in accordance with the preliminary vote. This procedure has created a very peculiar situation for *all* the proposals had received unfavourable votes. This means that the proposal B by ST JOHN to reaffirm recommendation 82G of the Stockholm Code is rejected (212 against 65) and that the majority of voters desires another solution. None of the other proposals (return to third edition, deletion of the recommendation, small initials only, capital initials only, statement that it is a question of typography), however, appear to be acceptable. The best result was obtained by the proposal G (GLEASON and ROGERS) to introduce a statement that the use of small or capital initial letters is a matter of typography not subject to the rules of nomenclature. The vote was 150 in favour and 149 against and the proposal has to be regarded as rejected under the 2/3 majority rule adopted by the section for the Paris proposals. The question of small and capital initials remains a permanent source of nomenclatural dispute (and amusement).

### *Provisions for modification of the Code*

An entirely new Division containing such provisions will be introduced (see Rec. Syn. p. 109). In the third edition of the Rules a single article prescribed that the Rules could be modified only by competent persons at an International Botanical Congress. No further details on the organisation were provided and the status of the officers and the several committees was left unsettled.

A very important proposal was made to insert a provision that no modification of the Code might be made within a 10-year period after the text authorized by the Paris Congress had been published. This provision would provide for a period of nomenclatural study and trial. The discussion revealed, however, that it would not be possible to impose such a restriction on the next Congress. The proposal was rejected by a large majority.

Apart from this paragraph the proposal was adopted as printed in the Recueil Synoptique, with a few minor modifications. This means that the existing procedure is now more or less legalised. The Code may be modified by an International Botanical Congress only. The proposals for modification are to be presented to the Congress by the Rapporteur-général; they are to be voted upon in two ways: 1) by a preliminary (postal) guiding vote (members of I.A.P.T., members of nomenclature committees, authors of proposals); 2) by a final and binding vote at the Congress.

The set of provisions for modification of the Code includes a list of the various nomenclature committees (see Taxon 3 (6): 190, 191. 1954).

It was decided to appoint a committee to assist the Rapporteur-général in drawing up the list of institutional votes, but it was never appointed. The list when drawn up is, however, to be submitted to the general committee.

*Title*

No definite decision was taken to change the present title of the Code. Not everyone was content with the introduction of the word "Code" and it was also suggested that a Latin title should be adopted. In this respect it might be of interest to cite here, in conclusion, the names under which the various editions of the rules and recommendations have been officially published. It will be clear that constancy is not a characteristic of the title; perhaps some may wish to see this as a symbol of the constant changes caused by the development of taxonomy, others will consider it as a symbol of the wilfulness of those who are constantly "meddling with the rules".

1. *Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique*, adoptées par le Congrès international de Botanique tenu à Paris en août 1867. (The so-called "Paris Code").
2. *Règles internationales de (pour) la Nomenclature botanique (principalement des plantes vasculaires)*, adoptées par le Congrès international de Botanique de Vienne 1905 (The "Vienna Code", "First edition of the Rules"; the title of the front page differs from that on p. 18).
3. *Règles internationales de la Nomenclature botanique*, adoptées par le Congrès international de Botanique de Vienne 1905. Deuxième édition mise au point d'après les décisions du Congrès international de botanique de Bruxelles 1910. ("Second edition of the rules", the change of title is mentioned on p. 10).
4. *International rules of Botanical Nomenclature*, adopted by the International Botanical Congresses of Vienna, 1905 and Brussels 1910. Revised by the International botanical Congress of Cambridge, 1930. (The "third edition"; the English title indicates the change from French to English as primary text).
5. *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, adopted by the Seventh International botanical Congress, Stockholm July 1950 ("The Stockholm Code").

---

## Ein Phantasiepreis für die erste Auflage von Linnés Systema Naturae Leiden 1735

von

Felix Bryk (Stockholm)

Auf erster Seite von "Svenska Dagbladet" vom 19. Juli 1954 wurde in sensationeller Aufmachung der Ankauf eines Exemplars der *Editio princeps* von Linnaei Systema Naturae durch den Buchhändler Willy Heimann für den fabelhaften Preis von 1100 £ (etwa 16000 schwed. Kr.) auf einer Versteigerung in London mitgeteilt. Im selben Blatte hat Dr. Åke Janzon diese dramatische Versteigerung bei Sotheby & Co. geschildert. "Item Lots 84 Carolus Linnaeus, 10 £" mit diesen Worten wurde der lächerlich niedrige Preis angesetzt. Als die Preiskurve 820 £ erklommen hatte, glaubte — nach eingetretener Atempause— der schmunzelnde Händler das Spiel gewonnen zu haben. Aber die erhitzten Mitbewerber trieben den Preis bis 1000 £. Bei Übersteigung von 1000 kann der Versteigerungsruf nur um 100 £ erhöht werden. Mit 1100 £ wurden endlich die Konkurrenten auszer Spiel gesetzt.

Dieser unerhört hohe Affektpreis, der höchste, den ein Druck eines Schweden heute erreichen kann, aktualisiert die Frage nach der Seltenheit der Schrift und nach den früheren Preisen für diese Schrift. Angaben

über die Höhe der Auflage sind mir nicht bekannt. Linnaei Gönner J. Fr. Gronovius, der mit dem reichen Schotten Lawson die Herausgabe der Schrift finanzierte, schrieb freilich einmal darüber an Sloane "a few copies". Ich möchte die Höhe der Auflage auf etwa 150 Exemplare anschlagen, Dr. Arvid Hj. Uggla, der in Linneana ausgezeichnet bewanderte Sekretär der Schwedischen Linnégesellschaft, schätzt sie (nach meiner telephonischen Anfrage) noch höher ein. Jedenfalls konnte ich für Schweden allein die Existenz von elf (11) Exemplaren nachweisen (vgl. "Sv. Dagbl." vom 24. Juli und 3. August 1. J.): 4 für Stockholm, 2 Uppsala, 2 Göteborg *), 1 Lund, 1 Linköping und das elfte, eben erstandene, scheinbar für einen Millionär. Von diesen heben sich nur zwei aus dem Niveau des Durchschnitts hervor: Das eine bei der Schwed. Linnégesellschaft in Uppsala deponierte, weil es eine handschriftliche Widmung des Verfassers an den schwedischen Kommerzienrat Kalmeter trägt, was ungewöhnlich ist, da sich Linnaeus auf dem Titelblatte jener Auflage nicht zu unterschreiben pflegte, und das nunmehr so hoch bezahlte. Dieses ist insoferne ein U n i k u m, da jedes gesonderte Blatt nur auf einer Seite bedruckt ist, während jede Kehrseite blank verblieb. Die von einem Kenner nur mündlich vorgetragene Annahme, dass es sich dabei um ein Exemplar handeln würde, das von holländischen Professoren als Kompendium benutzt worden wäre, wenn sie ex cathedra das revolutionierende System über die drei Naturreiche vorgetragen hätten, erscheint mir unhaltbar. Linnaeus war damals noch nicht so berühmt, dass man sein Natursystem öffentlich vorgelesen hätte, und vor Allem, Linnaeus hätte es nicht unterlassen, in seinen verschiedenen Aufzeichnungen dies als ausserordentlichen Erfolg in seinen Qualifikationsberichten zu buchen. Ich betrachte diese 12 losen Grossfolioblätter für einen *Reindruck*: die beiden von Nägeln verursachten Löcher auf beiden Ecken des Vorderrandes auf jedem Blatte sprechen deutlich dafür, dass es sich um "Aushängebogen" handelt, die zum Trocknen ausgehängt waren. Dass eine der blanken Kehrseiten sogar mit Druckerschwärze beschmiert ist, spricht auch für meine Deutung **). Ursprünglich hielt ich das Exemplar für einen Korrekturabzug. Aber nachdem ich Seite für Seite mit dem Faksimiledrucke, den die schwedische Akademie d. Wissenschaften im Jubiläumsjahre 1907 herausgab, verglichen hatte, wurde ich davon überzeugt, dass es sich um einen Reindruck handelte. Ich fahndete nach Änderungen im Texte, besonders auf jener Stelle, wo Linnaeus die siebenköpfige *Hydra* ins Reich der Fabel verbannte. Dieses Artefakt gehörte dem Amsterdamer Apotheker Albert Seba, der nun von Linnaeus angegriffen wurde. Aber Gronovius, der für Linnaeus Korrektur las und mit guten Ratschlägen dem jungen Stürmer beistand, warnte ihn: "Du musst wissen", schreibt ihm väterlich Gronovius, "wenn Du nach England zu fahren beabsichtigst, dass Dir die Gunst von Sloane und Miller äusserst von Nutzen ist; die beiden lieben Seba sehr, ja sie verehren ihn". Dieses Argument überzeugte, so dass Linnaeus jenen Passus aus der Korrektur strich.

Nun zu den Preisen: Wiederholt wurde ich befragt, wie hoch man für die erste Auflage bezahlen soll. Letzthin vor über einem Jahre. Da fragte mich mein Korrespondent, Herr F. C. J. Fischer aus Rotterdam, als ihm ein Exemplar in Holland zum Ankauf angeboten wurde. Ich antwortete: "1200 Dmk." Dabei stützte ich mich nicht nur darauf, dass diese Auflage vom jetzigen naturwissenschaftlichen Standpunkte einen geringen Wert darstellt, besonders weil es dazu noch drei Faksimile-Auflagen gibt; vom historischen Gesichtspunkte bietet dieses im Mammutformate herausgegebene Werk sehr grosses Interesse, schon weil dort Linnés S e x u a l s y s t e m debütierte.

*) Eines der beiden Exemplare aus dem Besitze des bekannten Bibliothekars und Dichters Carl Snoilskys. Es ist ganz sonderbar, dass auch das eine der beiden Exemplare von S. N. (1735) im Besitze der Bibliothek der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Stockholm, das nebenbei halbiert gefaltet und in diesem ungewöhnlichen Formate eingebunden ist, ebenfalls aus C. Snoilskys Besitze stammt, worüber sein eingeklebtes Exlibris zeugt. Ursprünglich gehörte es Linnés Gönner, dem Grafen Carl C. Tessin, dessen eigenhändiger Namenszug das Titelblatt schmückt.

**) Einen weiteren Beweis für die Richtigkeit meiner Annahme, dass das versteigerte Exemplar tatsächlich nur die Aushängebogen des Reindruckes, so zu sagen als *"avant lettre"*, darstellt, erblicke ich in dem sonst unerklärlichen Umstande, dass dem Exemplare noch z w e i Folioblätter im Duplikate beigefügt sind.

Ich nahm aber auch Rücksicht auf die Preise, wie sie Antiquariatskataloge verzeichnet haben. Das erste Mal sah ich das Opus bei R. Friedländer & Sohn ausgeboten. Im Verzeichnisse nr. 255 (1876), das der Stettiner Entomologischen Zeitung beilag, findet man das Werk mit 135 Mk. angegeben. Niemand kaufte es! Im Kataloge derselben Firma nr. 310 (1880) wurde abermals dasselbe Exemplar für 135 Mk. ausgeboten. Da auch damals Niemand den für die damaligen Verhältnisse so hohen Preis bezahlen wollte, beschloss zunächst Friedländer nach diesem eine Faksimileauflage (1882) herzustellen (SOULSBY nr. 42), die heute eine Rarität ist. Nach Versicherungen eines Antiquars, soll in den Achtziger Jahren das Werk noch bei Friedländer für 120 Mk. zu haben gewesen sein. Selbst im Jubiläumsjahre 1907 bewertete W. Junk in der Huldigungsschrift (SOULSBY nr. 3685) die erste Auflage immer noch mit 120 Mk. So viel ich weiss, wurde die Schrift nur noch zwei Mal in London verkauft. Ein Mal in den 20er Jahren; sie ging von Hand zu Hand, bis sie mit 4000 Kronen abschloss. Und in den dreissiger Jahren erstand ein anderes Exemplar der bekannte Sammler H. CUSHING in London für 350 £. Dieses Exemplar soll sich jetzt in der Yale-Bibliothek in U.S.A. befinden. Wenn man bedenkt, dass die beiden Auflagen des Systema Naturae, die zehnte und zwölfte, die noch heute für jeden systematisch arbeitenden Zoologen unentbehrlich sind, gleichzeitig mit der ersten Auflage im J. 1880 für 30 bzw 65 Mk. ausgeboten waren, so lässt sich leicht berechnen, welchen Preis sie nach diesem Kalkül erzielen müssten, wenn man den heutigen Preis von 1100 £ für die Erste als Massstab anlegen würde. Der grosse SCHLEIDEN verglich die Bedeutung der ersten Auflage mit der Karavele, auf der COLUMBUS Westindien erreichte. Kein praktisch denkender Mensch würde aber jenes romantische Fahrzeug heutzutage mit einem komfortablen Ozeandampfer vertauschen.

Wenn ich mit dieser Plauderei erzielen könnte, dass Forscher in anderen Ländern — und ich habe da vor Allem *Holland, England, Frankreich* und *Deutschland* im Sinne — den Bestand der in den Bibliotheken noch existierenden Exemplare der Editio princeps inventarisieren würden, so hätte ich meinen Zweck erreicht. *Taxon* wäre das richtige Forum für diese Mitteilungen.

# CITATION OF OBLIGATE AND FACULTATIVE SYNONYMS AS TYPES

## COMMENTS ON CORNER'S "MONOGRAPH"*

by

**Maxwell S. Doty (Hawaii)**

This eagerly awaited book on Clavarioid fungi provides on almost each page examples of nomenclatural procedures contrary to the Code **). In view of certain continued activities in nomenclature it seems essential that a few of the procedures followed in this valuable book be pointed out. Nomenclatural procedures are not the only surprising or unique features of Corner's work. A few of these other procedures are given, for the most part, as background for evaluating the nomenclatural procedures and to illustrate the taxonomic and systematic nature of the treatise aside from nomenclature.

This work is primarily taxonomic and secondarily systematic apparently by design. From an early paragraph in the introduction: "To name what I would describe I have revised the Clavariaceae of the world. In this work I hope to give tropical mycologists the means of identifying Clavarioid fungi to the extent that what cannot be named from its pages with certainty should be described as new: and the full synonymy is intended to facilitate the coining of new names without the bugbear of homonyms."

It seems clear from this that Corner does not distinguish taxonomy (the art of circumscribing and defining taxa) and nomen-

*) Corner, E. J. H. 1950. A Monograph of Clavaria and Allied Genera. Oxford University Press.

**) Lanjouw, J. (Ed.). 1952. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Regnum Veg. Vol. 3.

Camp, W. H., H. W. Rickett and C. A. Weatherby. 1947. International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. Brittonia 6: 1-120.

clature (the legalistic procedure of selecting the correct name for a particular taxon). From reading, only, it seems that the keys should work and the descriptions are nicely detailed; so there seems to be every expectation that the taxonomic purpose has been achieved. In his alphabetical list of synonyms and valid names under *Clavaria* the author lists a few less than 700 names. It can be doubted that his splendid nomenclatural goal is achieved, for in a rapid check of this list against the names in the reviewer's index to Clavaria-combinations there are found over 70 names not in Corner's list. There is no way of knowing whether or not these names are discussed in the text without a page by page search; as Corner includes no page index.

There are some 540 subgeneric entities recognized at the species level. If correctly understood, the author has collected and studied some 120 species and additionally examined "The type-collections and authentic herbarium-material of some sixty more species..." From this study with the application of his criteria and with his circumscriptions of the taxa involved the author found it necessary to create 329 new names and combinations, or thereabouts, not counting the rather several subspecific novitates.

That the work is predominantly taxonomic is revealed by the rather consistent bypassing of certain fundamental nomenclatural procedures outlined in the Code; such as those concerning priority and the type method. This procedure leads to some surprises in reference to the organisms found described under some of the names.

His attitude toward the type method may be gathered, perhaps, from the following quotation: "I have come to the conclusion that, even if one could examine all the type specimens it would still be impossible to set specific limits." Certainly Corner's conclusion is valid, for reading Articles 18-21 of the Code reveals; "The application of names of taxa is determined by means of nomenclatural types. A nomenclatural type (typus) is that constituent element of a taxon to which the name of the taxon is permanently associated." Thus, from reading this principle it does seem plain that the type method was never meant to be of any use in *circumscribing* taxa. Their limits are entirely up to the individual worker. Once the worker has decided upon the limits of his taxon (or said another way: once a group has been delimited, circumscribed, or defined) he should follow the principle of priority as to the name for his taxon. For the purposes of priority in determining the correct (Article 16 of the Code) name for a taxon, according to Article 53 of the Code, only legitimate names are to be considered.

A few of the results of Corner's nomenclatural procedure are sketched here in order to indicate the precise workings of the type method which, as Rogers * has so aptly put it, "...has proved so useful to many botanists and so distasteful to a few," and in order to indicate the precautions necessary in using the nomenclature of the present work. The following material is least of all intended to detract from the great value of this magnificent collection of original observations. The first example is from Corner's listing of *Clavulinopsis miniata* as the "type" of *Clavulinopsis*. On page 75, he says "The type species of the genus becomes *Clavulinopsis miniata*... the earliest valid name... for *C. sulcata*..." Ignoring the possible effect of the earlier *Clavaria miniata* Purton, we can agree that *C. miniata* is the oldest name the type of which Corner includes as legitimate within his specific taxon. Thus, we would have expected him to use *C. miniata* as the name for his specific taxon. Corner remarks "how careful one must be in assuming affinity from verbal descriptions..."; yet Overeem adscribed to his monotypic genus, *Clavulinopsis*, only *Clavulinopsis sulcata*, which species must be (Art. 18 note 3) accepted as the lectotype of the generic name. Corner apparently did not study the type material to which this name is affixed and other than for nomenclatural notes he only makes two references to the name; as "...the spores of the type are given as... thus recalling *C. sulcata*" and "This... fungus is evidently *Clavulinopsis sulcata*..." Thus, though Corner recognizes a difference between *C. sulcata* and *C. miniata*, in his opinion the types of the two fall within the same specific taxon and therefore the names are synonyms. The reviewer knows of no reason why this not sound judgment. In some future worker's opinion the two types may fall within discrete specific taxa. For this reason, it would seem advisable to list the type of the genus as *C. sulcata* Van Overeem. Otherwise, with different authors the type of the generic name may be listed as a different species.

---

*) 1949. Proposals for amendment of the international rules. Mycologia 41: 215-221.

Donk *) has gone into this situation in some detail.

The citations and names of types should not be changed for reasons of facultative synonymy.

A similar situation in respect to the treatment of facultative synonyms is the selection of *Zonaria flava* as the lectotype of *Villania* and *Zonaria tournefortii* as the lectotype of *Orthosorus*. Though Doty (Lloydia 13: 22 ff.) believed the types associated with these two specific names to fall within the same specific taxon, this procedure was followed for these names are based, apparently, on separate types. The two are, thus, facultative synonyms and the author of *Villania* did not include *Z. tournefortii* in his generic taxon.

In the case of obligate synonyms a different procedure would be advisable. For example R. Brown validly published (in Endlicher, 1865 [1847?] Genera ... suppl. 4, p. 50) *Hemitrema* to replace *Martensia* Hering (non Giseke), a monotypic genus the species being *M. elegans*. In doing so, he substituted the specific name *krausii* for what must be (Art. 18, note 3) accepted as the lectotype of *Martensia, M. elegans*. *Hemitrema krausii* is, thus, an isonym of the earlier *Martensia elegans* (Art. 73, note 1) and the combination *Hemitrema elegans* (Hering) *comb. nov.* must be used in its place. This is given here as an example of an obligate relationship.

One more example is listed here to further emphasize the danger of citing other than the obligately associated materials in typification. Corner lists as the type species of *Scytinopogon* the species *S. angulisporus* (Pat.) Corner, making the new combination for this species as well as for the some 60 other species segregated in this taxon. It so happens that the genus *Scytinopogon* was delimited to include fungi with angularly ellipsoid spores and is accepted as such by all concerned. Singer in validly publishing the name for the genus designated *S. pallescens* as the holotype. It might be wise to continue the custom of listing, as the type, *S. pallescens*; since the type material of *Clavaria angulispora* Pat. in the Farlow Herbarium of Harvard University seems to possess the bisterigmate basidia and smooth subglobose spores typical of *Ramaria cristata* (Holmsk. ex Fries) Quélet and which are, in fact, typical of the whole genus *Ramaria* S. F. Gray, 1821. (non sensu Donk, 1933). In this instance, it makes considerable difference whether the genus is typified with a specific taxon facultatively associated or whether it is typified by the obligately associated type. The procedure advocated by the Code would have avoided any chance of mistypifying this group and would have eased the author's worries about the entities concerned; for he was led to say of them, himself, "I have taken the best and most characteristically developed specimens as typical, though they may not be the nomenclatural type."

There are many surprises in the typification of other generic names too. *Mucronella* was for long monotypic and the one species, *M. calva*, has been invariously accepted as the lectotype, but in the present work *M. aggregata* is listed as the type with no explanation. In the case of *Pistillaria* we find: "Lecto-type: *P. pusilla* or *P. micans...*"; despite various uses of *P. quisquiliaris* by others earlier as the lectotype for this generic name. *Pterula subulata* is given as the "type-species" of *Pterula* with a suggestion that since the structure of that species is unknown "it may be advisable to change the type ... to *P. plumosa.*" *Clavaria penicillata*, which Fries designated as the type for his generic name was not found in the monograph at all. The type of *Ramaria* S. F. Gray is given as *Ramaria botrytis (Clavariella botrytis* / Fr. / Schroeter), which is a species not in, and very foreign to S. F. Gray's genus, and earlier used as the lectotype for the generic name *Clavaria*. Under *Clavaria* the species listed as the type-species is *C. vermicularis* completely in contradiction of Article 67, Fries's own treatment of *C. vermicularis* as a synonym of *C. fragilis*, and earlier selections of *C. fragilis* as the type upon which this name has been proposed separately for conservation by two authors. Though *Physalacria tropica* is described as new in nearly three pages of print including four excellent figures no type is designated. The same is true of the other new species of *Physalacria* described. *Aphelaria* is described as a new genus with the holotype *A. dendroides*, though Corner states that he did not see the type material of this species. He is able to say, somehow, however, that certain other species are "identical" with this species.

Further lack of Code adherence, and thus

*) 1949. Nomenclatural notes on generic names of Agarics. Bull. Bot. Gards. Buitenzorg ser. 3. 18: 271-402.

a warning of possible further uncertainty as to identity, is found in some of the citations. For example, Donk named a subgenus *Ramariopsis*. Corner in his text says he is elevating this to the rank of genus, and he uses the name as the name for one of his generic entities as "*Ramariopsis* Donk emend." To quote Article 59 of the Code: "When a genus or a taxon of lower rank is altered in rank but retains its name or epithet, the original author... must be cited in parenthesis, followed by the name of the author who effected the alteration."

It is hoped that the above discussion combined with this review will point out some of the distinctions between the systematic, taxonomic and nomenclatural phases of a monographic study. It is hoped that this expression of opinion as to better nomenclatural procedures will call attention to the constant necessity of distinguishing between *fact* and *opinion*, and, in the case of taxonomy and nomenclature, between *obligate* and *facultative* relationships. It is, of course, Corner's choice whether he cares to follow the Code, the type method and priority, or not. The lack of a nomenclatural treatment that follows the Code does not necessarily alter the magnitude of the systematic and taxonomic contributions. Perhaps it is Corner's almost complete freedom from such conventions as adherence to the nomenclatural Code that has enabled him to treat this group of fleshy fungi strictly morphologically and develop such a sparkingly fresh taxonomic treatment.

# REPLY TO SANTESSON'S CRITICISM ON TAXONOMY OF FUNGAL SYMBIONTS OF LICHENS

by

**R. Ciferri and R. Tomaselli (Pavia)**

Santesson (Taxon 3 (5): 147-148. 1954), with more ill-will than good reasoning is anxious, although he is a pure lichenologist, to rush to the defence of mycology. The examples of "Endocyanosen" and "Syncyanosen" are irrelevant, and even more so are the other symbionts cited by Santesson, which are brought up only for the sake of argument. If we were to follow him along this track we could quote cases to the contrary which concern the taxonomy of the Protozoa associated with the digestive apparatus of termites or bovines; but these are outside our argument.

Strange to say it is really Santesson, a pure lichenologist, who protests against the proposed system, which is in fact mycological and not lichenological. If one were to protest against the great mass of the "twenty thousand" new binominals dreaded by Santesson, one would need to be, above all, a mycologist and not a lichenologist who should take no interest in what should be the system and the method of nomenclature of fungal symbionts of Lichens! But Santesson's alarm is ill-founded; the new binomials, so far from being 20,000, will not number even 2,000. The study of fungal species so far completed and published has established hardly more than 200 species!

We should like to ask Santesson if our supposition is really mistaken: why did not Santesson, or any other mycologist (or, naturally, any lichenologist) protest when Thomas in 1939 opened the way to such a system of fungal symbionts of Lichens, by proposing 51 genera and 112 species? Our work is merely the continuation of this line of study and the extension of the list proposed by Thomas.

Let us examine in detail Santesson's main criticisms:

1. The argument that fungal symbionts cultivated in the laboratory do not fructify is really valid because most Ascomycetes fructify when grown freely under natural conditions and when they are cultivated in the laboratory under the same conditions, while this is not so for Ascomycete symbionts of Lichens. This plainly means that the Ascomycete symbionts of Lichens, if cultivated in isolation, are deficient in something that they obtain from their association with their algal partners. Even if future laboratory technique should supply this deficiency, there would always be a biological distinction between free Ascomycetes and Ascomycete symbionts.

2. Once again we affirm that nobody has been able to reproduce with certainty lichenic symbionts under experimental conditions in a laboratory. And in fact the case mentioned by Santesson of Thomas's *Cla-*

*donia pyxidata*, 1939, is the proof because this was a mixture of the fungus with the alga (and the podetia produced are characteristic of the fungus, even when cultivated), but this was not a complete lichen since no spores were produced! Only when we have obtained a fructified lichen will it be possible to say that we have attained complete synthesis of lichens under experimental conditions.

3. According to Santesson Art. 76 would be applied only for the purpose of nomenclature, without any reference to the biological conditions of fungal symbionts of Lichens or to their taxonomic position. But it is a fact that this is very different from lichenological practice in classification which cannot be considered apart from its appropriate nomenclature.

4. Santesson is surprised because a number of fungus genera are common to one or more morphologically very different lichen genera and some lichen genera include two or more different fungus genera. Why then is he not surprised that the same alga may be found in very different Lichens? The lichenologist, after all, is interested in the whole fungus-alga association, in which the two components have equal value. If it were not so it would be better to abolish the Lichens, and to treat the two symbionts separately.

5. He says besides that it is sensational to learn that the lichen fungi of *Usnea* and *Lichina* etc. would belong to the same genus. We agree entirely in this matter that it may be a surprise for a lichenologist (accustomed to examine all the thallus in its macroscopical form which is different from one genus to another when the fungus is in symbiosis with the alga, but not always, it seems, when it is isolated in a culture), but this is no surprise for the mycologist.

For the same reason it is not surprising for the mycologist that the fungal components of *Cladonia rangiferina* and *Cl. silvatica* should represent different fungus genera. The difference arises only from a difference in the colour of the apothecium, but this is a factor sufficiently distinct from a mycologist's point of view. But, taking for granted that in such a case doubts may arise, founded on different points of view, this is not a sufficient reason for rejecting either the general conception or the entirety of the work as it has been put forward.

The final statement that we intend "to make fun of lichenology" is not only incorrect and lacking in courtesy but it discloses in Santesson a particular "forma mentis" not only as a polemicist, but also as a scholar on which, since we are colleagues, we prefer not to dwell. We say once again: lichenologists and lichenology are outside the scope of what we propose which considers only the opportunity of classifying the fungal symbionts of Lichens in mycological, not lichenological lists, and as Fungi — not as Lichens.

In confirmation of this is the fact that the genera proposed by us have been enumerated in "Index of Fungi" (Comm. Mycol. Inst. 2 (7): 115-141. 1953) and even reported in the last edition of "A dictionary of the Fungi" (Ainsworth, G. C. and Bisby, G. R., 4th ed., 1954, Kew, Surrey).

## The type of *Amaryllis bella-donna* L.

by

**J. E. Dandy (London) and F. R. Fosberg (Falls Church, Va.)**

There has been complete disagreement among current interpretations of the typification of the genus *Amaryllis* L. beginning with Uphof's attempt to typify it in 1938 (3) and culminating in articles in *Taxon* by Dyer (8) and Traub (9). This led to the calling of a special meeting of those interested in the question on June 30, 1954, by the International Bureau of Plant Taxonomy in connection with the Nomenclature Section of the Paris Congress. This was attended by a small number of botanists and the matter was discussed in detail. It was decided that, after examination of the material in the Hortus Siccus Cliffortianus, the present authors should prepare a succinct statement of the case for publication in *Taxon*.

It may be stated at the outset that the facts in the case seem fully in accord with the careful and complete discussion by Sealy (4). The reason for a further article is

to re-emphasize the fact, unknown at first to Uphof and later disregarded by him and by Traub and Moldenke, that there is an actual specimen preserved at the British Museum (Natural History) in the Hortus Siccus Cliffortianus of the plant upon which Linnaeus must have based his definition of *Amaryllis bella-donna: "Amaryllis spatha multiflora, corollis campanulatis aequalibus, genitalibus declinatis"*. This specimen unquestionably represents the South African plant commonly known as the Cape Belladonna and agrees perfectly with Linnaeus's definition of *A. bella-donna.*

It may be pointed out that Linnaeus's *Hortus Cliffortianus* is a work actually describing the plants growing in Clifford's garden and which when preserved are in the Clifford Herbarium (Hortus Siccus Cliffortianus), now in the British Museum, and that in this treatment the synonymy must be regarded as secondary. It is also clear that the *Amaryllis bella-donna* of *Species Plantarum* must be typified by the *Hortus Cliffortianus* reference, since the definition of the species given in the *Species Plantarum* is taken verbatim from *Hortus Cliffortianus.*

Therefore, although there is no annotation by Linnaeus on the sheet in the Hortus Siccus Cliffortianus *) — such annotations are unusual in this herbarium — it seems clear enough that since a specimen exists there it must be regarded as the lectotype of the species. The dismissal of this as circumstantial evidence by Uphof, Traub and Moldenke would indicate that they are abandoning the type method for species described before types were designated as such by the authors of names. We cannot subscribe to this.

Their consistent refusal to consider this specimen after its existence had been pointed out by Sealy makes it look as though these authors were merely indulging in the natural, though scarcely scientific, human tendency to cling to an untenable position merely because it had been adopted. Clarity and ultimate stability will certainly be better served by due consideration of all new evidence, regardless of previously held opinions.

Readers are referred to Sealy's article for an extended and fully adequate discussion of the whole matter. The following conclusions seem inescapable:

1. The overlooking or ignoring of the existence and identity of this specimen by Uphof, Traub and Moldenke led them in typifying *Amaryllis bella-donna* to rely completely on the synonymy given by Linnaeus. This synonymy admittedly applies to the American plant known as *Hippeastrum puniceum* (Lam.) Urb., resulting in their application of the name *A. bella-donna* to this American plant.

2. The existence of an actual specimen in the Hortus Siccus Cliffortianus which must be regarded as the type makes Uphof's and Traub's entire lengthy discussions of and choice of a lectotype for this species unnecessary and irrelevant.

3. The existence of this specimen upon which the *Hortus Cliffortianus* definition must have been based and the fact that this is the African plant make it necessary to uphold the traditional application of the name *Amaryllis bella-donna* to the Cape Belladonna.

4. The fact that every one agrees that *Amaryllis* L. must be typified by *A. bella-donna* L. makes it follow that the generic name must be applied to the African and not to the American genus.

Pertinent literature:

1. Linnaeus, C., Hortus Cliffortianus. Amstelaedami 1737 (p. 135).

2. Linnaeus, C., Species Plantarum. Holmiae 1753 (p. 293).

3. Uphof, J. C. T., The History of Nomenclature — *Amaryllis* (Linn.) Herb., and *Hippeastrum* (Herb.). Herbertia 5: 100-109. 1938.

4. Sealy, J. R., *Amaryllis* and *Hippeastrum.* Bull. Misc. Inf., Kew, 1939: 49-68. 1939.

5. Uphof, J. C. T., Critical Review of Sealy's *"Amaryllis and Hippeastrum"*. Herbertia 6: 163-166. 1940.

6. Uphof, J. C. T., Linnaeus confirms Dr. Hill's Identification of *Amaryllis belladonna* Linn. Herbertia 13: 97-98. 1948.

7. Traub, H. P. and Moldenke, H. N., Amaryllidaceae: Tribe Amarylleae. Stanford, Calif. 1949.

8. Dyer, R. A., The Cape Belladonna Lily. Taxon 3: 72-74. 1954.

9. Traub, H. P., Typification of *Amaryllis belladonna* L. Taxon 3: 102-111. 1954.

*) An adjacent sheet, likewise unannotated, bears what is clearly the type of *Amaryllis atamasca* L.

# NOMINA GENERICA CONSERVANDA

The Nomenclature Section of the VIIIth International Botanical Congress, Paris 1954 adopted the report by the General Committee and Advisory Board, published in Taxon 3(5): 155-156. 1954. Several minor modifications were also adopted; they are listed below.

With this formal action, all generic names listed or referred to below have obtained the status of *nomina generica conservanda* as circumscribed in Art. 25 of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (1952). They will be included in the lists to be published in the next edition of this Code and they will be referred to as *nomina conservanda* on the cards of the forthcoming *Index Nominum Genericorum.*

## MUSCI

All names listed in Taxon 3: 155 and all names figuring in Dixon's list published in the International Rules ed. 3. 129-130. 1935 and in the International Code 78-80. 1952 have been adopted as *nomina conservanda.* This means that the entire list published in the International Code p. 78-80 has now obtained official status.

## HEPATICAE

All names listed in Taxon 3: 155 except *Androcryphia* Nees have now been adopted as *nomina conservanda.* This means that the list published in the International Code p. 80-82 has now obtained official status *except* the entries concerning *Androcryphia* Nees and *Herberta* S. F. Gray.

## BACILLARIOPHYTA

All names listed in Taxon 3: 155 and the generic names *Frustulia* Grun. and *Hanztschia* Grun. have now been adopted as *nomina conservanda.* This means that the list published on p. 70-72 of the International Code has now obtained official status *except* the entry concerning *Actinella* Lewis on which the view of the Committee for Spermatophyta is still awaited.

## FUNGI

All names listed as *nomina conservanda proposita* in Taxon 2: 30-31 have now obtained official status as *nomina generica conservanda* and are to be added to those listed on p. 76-78 of the International Code.

## PTERIDOPHYTA

All names listed in Taxon 3: 155-156 have now obtained official status as *nomina generica conservanda* and are to be added to the 5 names printed in bold face type on p. 82-83 of the International Code. The list of proposals printed on p. 83-84 of the International Code is to be deleted.

## PHANEROGAMAE

All names listed in Taxon 3: 156 have now obtained official status as *nomina generica conservanda* and are to be inserted in the list on p. 85-142 of the International Code. A certain number of names proposed for conservation at the Stockholm Congress have not yet been dealt with. The acceptance of the above-mentioned names does not mean that all other proposed names have been rejected (see also the report in Taxon 3: 112-123. 1954).

## FOSSIL PLANTS

The *nomina generica conservanda* of fossil plants listed on p. 548 of the Proceedings of the Seventh International Botanical Congress have now been formally adopted and will be included in the next edition of the Code. They are:

*Dolerotheca* Halle
*Megalopteris* (Dawson) Andrews
*Calamites* A. Brongn.
*Cardiocarpus* A. Brongn.
*Glossopteris* A. Brongn.
*Metasequoia* Miki ex Hu & Cheng

## ALGAE and LICHENS

Reports of the special committees for algae and lichens, dealing with *nomina conservanda proposita* were presented at the Paris Congress. They are reproduced in this number of Taxon and will be referred to the General Committee for further study.

# NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEES

## General Committee

The attention of all members of the General Committee is drawn to the lists of *nomina conservanda proposita* in algae, lichens and phanerogams published in this number of Taxon. They are kindly requested to study these proposals and to send their comments to the International Bureau before 1 March 1955. Botanists who are opposed to the conservation of one or more of the proposed names are invited to submit their arguments to the General Committee (c/o the International Bureau) before 1 February 1955. All names adopted by the General Committee on 1 March 1955 will fall under the provisions of Art. 25 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, i.e. botanists will then be authorized to retain them pending the decision of the IXth International Botanical Congress.

## Editorial Committee

*Suggestions*

All botanists are invited to submit their recommendations concerning editorial aspects and to send them in writing, if possible typewritten and in 10 copies, to the Editorial Committee before 1 January 1955.

*Secretariat of the committee:* Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht, Netherlands.

*Cooptation*

The committee decided to co-opt M. Roger de Vilmorin from Verrières-le-Buisson as a member in order to replace M. Pichon. M. de Vilmorin has agreed to serve on the committee.

*Procedure*

All members of the committee received a typewritten copy of the report of the proceedings of the Section Nomenclature. A first draft of the new edition of the Code is now being prepared; it will be studied before Christmas.

It is expected that a meeting of the committee will be held at Utrecht in September or October 1955.

*Publication new edition*

It is highly propable that the new edition of the Code will be published in the course of 1956. A few copies of the cheap edition of the Code are still available.

## Special Committee for Algae *)

*Secretary* (between the Stockholm and Paris Congresses): Dr T. Levring, Göteborg.

The Committee took the following decisions with regard to *Nomina Generica Conservanda* (The Nomenclature Section of the Paris Congress referred these decisions to the General Committee for ultimate ratification):

It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the following generic names have been unnecessarily conserved:

*Bangia, Closterium, Cosmarium, Dictyosiphon, Fucus, Netrium, Oedogonium, Peyssonelia, Polyides, Punctaria, Scytosiphon, Sphaerococcus, Spirotaenia, Vaucheria.*

and it recommends that they be deleted from the list.

The committee recommends that the following nomina generica conservanda proposita be approved. Full bibliographical citations will be found in Silva, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot., vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 241-324 (1952).

*Agarum, Aphanochaete, Aphanothece, Areschougia, Ascophyllum, Chaetomorpha, Chondria, Chordaria, Cladophora, Cladophoropsis, Cryptopleura, Dictyota, Dudresnaya, Enteromorpha, Erythrotrichia, Gastroclonium, Gelidium, Gloeocapsa, Gongrosira, Halimeda, Helminthocladia, Helminthora, Heterosiphonia, Hydrurus, Iridaea, Laurencia, Lenormandia, Martensia, Microspora, Nodularia, Padina, Petalonia, Phacelocarpus, Pleonosporium, Plumaria, Polyneura, Prionitis, Ptilota, Sargassum, Sirogonium, Struvea, Trentepohlia, Trichodesmium, Urospora, Zonaria.*

The committee also recommends the approval of the conservation of *Microchaete*, subject to the agreement of the special committee for Phanerogams, and of *Leptochaete*, subject to the agreement of the special committee for Fungi. This last name is not included in Silva's paper, having been proposed more recently by Dr Koster, and bibliographical references will be supplied to the Editorial Committee.

---

*) This report was presented at the Paris Congress by the Special Committee appointed at Stockholm (*Secretary:* Dr T. Levring). At the Paris Congress a new 'Committee for Algae' was established, *secretary:* Dr P. C. Silva (vide Taxon 3(6): 191. 1954).

The committee draws the attention of the Editorial Committee to the fact that the conservation of *Dictyopteris* Lam. was approved by an earlier Congress and it should have been printed in bold type in the 1952 edition of the Code.

The committee draws the attention of the Section of Nomenclature to the fact that additional synonyms need to be listed as nomina rejicienda against the following nomina concervanda. Details will be found in Silva's paper:

*Chylocladia, Cystoseira, Desmarestia, Gracilaria, Polysiphonia, Rhodophyllis, Vidalia.*

Authority for this to be done is requested.

## Special Committee for Lichenes*

*Secretary:* Dr Sten Ahlner, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm 50, Sweden.

At the Paris Congress the Secretary presented the following report on generic names of *Lichenes* proposed for conservation. The Nomenclature Section referred this report to the General Committee for ultimate ratification.

| NOMINA CONSERVANDA PROPOSITA | NOMINA REJICIENDA PROPOSITA |
|---|---|
| **Collema** G. H. Weber in Wiggers, Primit. Florae Holsat. (1780).<br>T.: *Lichen lactuca* G. H. Web. (1778). | *Gabura* Adanson, Familles de Plantes 2 (1763).<br>T.: *Lichen fascicularis* L. (1767).<br>*Kolman* Adanson, l. c.<br>T.: *Lichen nigrescens* Huds. (1762). |
| Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0. | |
| **Lichina** C. A. Agardh, Syn. alg. scand. (1817).<br>T.: *L. pygmaea* (Lightf.) C. A. Agardh. | *Pygmaea* J. Stackhouse, Tent. mar.-cryptog. (1809).<br>T.: *P. lichenoides* (Good.) Stackh. |
| Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0. | |
| **Arthonia** Ach. Neues Journ. Bot. 1(3): 3 (1806).<br>T.: *Opegrapha radiata* Pers. in Usteri, Ann. d. Bot. 7: 29 (1794). | *Coniocarpon* DC. in Lamarck & De Candolle, Flore Franc. ed. 3. 2: 323 (1805)<br>T.: *C. cinnabarinum* DC., l. c. |
| Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0. | |
| **Caloplaca** Th. Fr. Nov. Act. Reg. Soc. Sci. Ups. III. 3: 218 (1860).<br>T.: *C. cerina* (Hedw.) Th. Fr., l. c. | *Gasparrinia* Tornab., Lich. sicula, 27 (1849).<br>T.: *G. murorum* (Ach.) Tornab., l. c.<br>*Pyrenodesmia* A. Mass. in Atti I. R. Ist. Sci. Lett. Art. II. 3: 119 (1853).<br>T.: *P. chalybaea* (Schaer.) A. Mass. l. c. |
| Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0. | |
| **Cladonia** Hill ex Weber in Wiggers, Primit. Florae Holsat. (1780).<br>T.: *C. subulata* Web., l. c. | *Cladona* Adanson, Familles de Plantes 2 (1763).<br>T.: *Cladonia furcata* (Hill ex Huds.) Schrad., Spic. Flor. Germ. 107 (1794). |
| Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0. | |

*) This committee was in office between the Stockholm and Paris Congresses. At the Paris Congress it was combined with the former Special Committee for Fungi into the Committee for Fungi and Lichens.

**Cryptothecia** Stirt. Proc. Phil. soc. Glasgow 10 : 164 (1876).
T.: *C. subnidulans* Stirt., l. c.

*Myriostigma* Krempelh., Lich. Foliic. 22 (1874) et in Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. 7 : 44 (1875).
T.: *M. candidum* Krempelh., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Letharia** (Th. Fr.) Hue, Lich. Extraeurop. 55 (1899).
T.: *L. vulpina* (L.) Hue, l. c.

*Chlorea* Nyl. Mem. Soc. Imp. Cherbourg 3 : 170 (1855) or
*Nylanderaria* O. K., Rev. Gen. 2 : 876 (1891) = *Chlorea* Nyl.
T.: *Chl. vulpina* (L.) Nyl., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Lopadium** Körb., Syst. Lich. Germ. 210 (1855).
T.: *L. pezizoideum* (Ach.) Körb., l. c.

*Brigantiaea* Trevis., Spighe e Paglie 7 (1853).
*Br. tricolor* (Mont.) Trevis., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Ocellularia** Meyer, Nebenstudien Geschäft. Gebiet. Pflanzenkunde 328 (1825).
T.: *Thelotrema obturatum* Ach. Kgl. Vet.-Acad. Nya Handl. 1812 : 92.

*Ascidium* Fée, Ess. Crypt. Ec. Exot. Off. XLII (Method. Lich.), 96 (1824).
T.: *A. cinchonarum* Fée, l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Opegrapha** Ach. Kgl. Vet.-Acad. Nya Handl. 1808-11 : 97 (1809).
T.: *O. vulgata* Ach., Meth. Lich. 20 (1805).

*Opegrapha* Humb., Flora Friberg. 57 (1793).
T.: *O. vulgaris* Humb., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Parmelia** Ach., Meth. Lich. 153 (1803).
T.: *P. saxatilis* (L.) Ach., l. c.

*Lichen* L., Spec. Plant. 1140 (1753).
T.: *L. saxatilis* L., l. c.
*Imbricaria* (Schreb.) Ach. Kgl. Vet.-Acad. Nya Handl. 1794 : 250.
T.: *Lichen tiliaceus* Hoffm., Deutschl. Fl. 149 (1796).

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Peccania** A. Mass. Atti Ist. Venet. 3(5) : 335 (1860).

*Corinophorus* A. Mass. Flora 39 : 212 (1856).

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Peltigera** Willd., Flora Berol. 347 (1787).
T.: *P. canina* (L.) Willd., l. c.

*Byrsalis* Neck., Element. Bot. 3 : 349 (1790).
T.: *Peltigera polydactyla* (Neck.) Hoffm.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Phaeotrema** Müll. Arg. Mem. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Genève 29(8) : 10 (1887).
T.: *Ph. subfarinosa* (Fée) Müll. Arg., l. c.

*Asteristion* Leight. Transact. Linn. Soc. London 25 : 63 (1869).
T.: *A. erumpens* Leight., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Polyblastia** A. Mass., Ricerche Lich. Crost. 147 (1852).
T.: *P. cupularis* A. Mass., l. c.

*Sporodictyon* A. Mass. Flora 35 : 326 (1852).
T.: *S. schaererianum* A. Mass., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Porina** Müll. Arg. Flora 66 : 320 (1883).
T.: *P. nucula* Ach., Synops. Lich. 112 (1814).

*Porina* Ach. Kgl. Vet.-Acad. Nya Handl. 1808-11 : 158 (1809).
T.: *P. pertusa* (L.) Ach., l. c.
*Ophthalmidium* Eschw., Syst. Lich. 18 (1824).
T.: *O. hemisphaericum* Eschw., l. c.
*Segestria* Fr., Syst. Orb. Veg. 263 (1825).
T.: *S. lectissima* Fr., l. c.
*Sagedia* (sensu) A. Mass., Ricerche Lich. Crost. 159 (1852).
T.: *S. chlorotica* (Ach.) A. Mass., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Ramalina** Ach., Lichenogr. Univ. 122, 598 (1810).
T.: *R. fraxinea* (L.) Ach., l. c.

*Seranxia* Neck., Element. Bot. 3 : 348 (1790).
T.: *Ramalina fraxinea* (L.) Ach.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Sphaerophorus** Pers. Usteri, Ann. Bot. 7 :23 (1794).
T.: *S. coralloides* Pers., l. c.

*Syrigosis* Neck., Element. Bot. 3 : 350 (1790).
T.: *S. globosus* (Huds.) Vain.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Thamnolia** Ach. ex Schaer., Enumerat. Crit. Lich. Eur. 243 (1850).
T.: *Th. vermicularis* (Sw.) Ach. ex Schaer., l. c.

*Cerania* (Ach.) S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 1 : 413 (1821).
T.: *C. vermicularis* (Sw.) S. F. Gray l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Trypethelium** Spreng., Anleit. Kennt. Gewächse 3 : 350 (1804).
T.: *T. eluteriae* Spreng., l. c.

*Bathelium* Ach., Method. Lich. 111 (1803).
T.: *B. mastoideum* Afz. in Ach., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 6; Against 1.

**Xanthoria** (Fr.) Th. Fr., Lich. Arctoi 166 (1860).
T.: *X. parietina* (L.) Th. Fr., l. c.

*Dufourea* Ach., Lichenogr. Univ. 524 (1810).
T.: *D. flammea* (L. fil.) Ach., l. c.
*Blasteniospora* Trevis., Tornab. et Blasteniosp. 2 (1853).
T.: *B. parietina* (L.) Trevis., l. c.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

* * *

The following generic names, the conservation of which has been proposed in different works, are also *accepted* by the Committee as *nomina generica conservanda:*

**Anzia** Stizenb. 1861 versus *Chondrospora* A. Mass. 1860.
Zahlbruckner in Internat. Rules Bot. Nom. 1935 p. 127.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Chrysothrix** Mont. 1852 vs *Peribotryon* Fr. 1832.
Zahlbruckner op. cit. p. 128.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Crocynia** (Ach.) A. Mass. 1860 vs *Symploica* A. Mass. 1854.
Zahlbruckner loc. cit.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Leptorhaphis** Körb. 1855 vs *Endophis* Norm. 1853.
Zahlbruckner loc. cit.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Pertusaria** DC. 1805 vs *Variolaria* Pers. 1794.
Zahlbruckner loc. cit. and Dodge, B.A.N.Z.A.R.E. Reports 1948 p. 157.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Staurothele** Norm. 1853 vs *Paraphysorma* A. Mass. 1852.
Zahlbruckner op. cit. p. 129.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Thelopsis** Nyl. 1855 vs *Sychnogonia* Körb. 1855
Zahlbruckner op. cit. p. 129.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Tholurna** Norm. 1861 vs *Podocratera* Norm. 1861.
Ahlner in Acta Phytogeogr. Suecica 22: 91 (1948).

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

**Verrucaria** Schrad. 1794 vs *Verrucaria* Web. in Wiggers 1780.
Dodge op. cit. p. 36.

Votes: In favour of conservation 7; Against 0.

The following proposals made by A. Zahlbruckner in Internat. Rules of Bot. Nom. 1935 pp. 127-129 were *rejected* by the Committee.

All proposals except the one concerning *Catillaria* were rejected by 6 votes to 1, *Catillaria* was rejected by 5 votes to 2.

*Aspidopyrenium* Vain. 1890 vs Lecania sect. Secoligella.
Müll. Arg. 1890. In 1896 Secoligella was given the rank of a genus. It is a later synonym of Aspidopyrenium.

*Baeomyces* Pers. 1794 vs Tubercularia Web. in Wigg. 1780.
The generic name Tubercularia Pers. ex Hook is a conserved fungus name (Code Int. Bot. Nom. 1952 p. 78; Taxon 2(2): 30. 1953). The conservation of Baeomyces against Tubercularia is therefore unnecessary.

*Caloplaca* Th. Fr. 1871 vs Placodium DC 1805, Callopisma DNot. 1847.
The two rejected names are illegitimate (later homonyms).

*Candelariella* Müll. Arg. 1894 vs Candelaria A. Mass. 1852, Gyalolechia A. Mass. 1852.
The two rejected names are no synonyms of Candelariella. Candelaria is the valid name of another genus, and Gyalolechia is a synonym of Caloplaca.

*Catillaria* Th. Fr. 1874 vs Sporoblastia Trevis. 1856.
Catillaria was established as a genus by A. Massalongo in 1852 and emended by Th. Fries in 1874.

*Chrysothrix* Mont. 1852 vs Cilicia Fr. 1825.
Cilicia Fr. is a synonym of Cora Fr.

*Coccocarpia* Pers. 1826 vs Circinaria Fée 1824.
Circinaria Fée is a later homonym of Circinaria Link 1809 (= Lecanora sect. Aspicilia).

*Dermatina* Almq. 1880 vs Mycoporum Flot. 1848.
Mycoporum Flot. is an illegitimate name (a later homonym).

*Diploschistes* Norm. 1853 vs Urceolaria Ach. 1803, Limboria A. Mass. 1852.
The two rejected names are illegitimate (later homonyms).

*Ephebe* Fr. 1825 vs Girardia S. F. Gray 1821.
A conservation is unnecessary if Girardia is typified by G. fuscopurpurea = the red alga Bangia fuscopurpurea. Bangia Lyngb. 1819 is a conserved algal name.

*Haematomma* A. Mass. 1852 vs Loxospora A. Mass. 1852.
These two names appear in the same publication. Therefore a conservation of Haematomma seems unnecessary.

*Laurera* Reichenb. 1841 vs Meissneria Fée 1837.
The rejected name is illegitimate (a later homonym).

*Letharia* A. Zahlbr. 1892 vs Rhytidocaulon Nyl. 1859.
The rejected name is not validly published (a nomen nudum). (Letharia was not established as a genus by Zahlbruckner in 1892, but by Hue in 1899).

*Nephroma* Ach. 1810 vs Opisteria (Ach.) Vain. 1909.
Opisteria is a later synonym.

*Parmeliella* Müll. Arg. 1862 vs Patellaria sect. Lemniscum Wallr. 1831, Trachyderma Norm. 1853.
The conservation of Parmeliella is unnecessary if Trachyderma is typified by Tr. rubiginosa = Pannaria (1828) rubiginosa.

*Polyblastia* Lönnr. 1858 vs Porphyriospora A. Mass. 1852.
Porphyriospora is a synonym of Staurothele!

*Pseudopyrenula* Müll. Arg. 1883 vs Spermatodium Trevis. 1860.
The conservation of Pseudopyrenula is unnecessary if Spermatodium is typified by Sp. epidermidis = Leptorhaphis (1855) epidermidis, or by Sp. planorbis = Arthopyrenia (1852) planorbis.

*Psorotichia* A. Mass. 1855 vs Thelignya A. Mass. 1855, Montinia A. Mass. 1855, Pyrenocarpus Trevis. 1855.
Thelignya, Montinia, and Psorotichia are put forward in the same publication, furthermore Montinia A. Mass is an illegitimate name (a later homonym). Pyrenocarpus Trevis. is a later synonym of Psorotichia A. Mass.

*Rinodina* A. Mass. 1852 vs Berengeria Trevis. 1851.
Rinodina was given the rank of a genus by S. F. Gray in 1821, it was only emended by A. Massalongo in 1852.

*Schismatomma* A. Mass. 1852 vs Gomphospora A. Mass. 1852.
These two names were made in the same publication, therefore a conservation of Schismatomma seems unnecessary.

*Sticta* Schreb. 1791 vs Seranxia Neck. 1790.
Seranxia is a synonym of Ramalina, not of Sticta!

*Thrombium* A. Mass. 1852 vs Inoderma S. F. Gray 1821.
The conservation of Thrombium is unnecessary if Inoderma is typified by I. byssacea = Arthonia (1805) byssacea.

*Tomasellia* A. Mass. 1856 vs Melanotheca Fée 1837.
Melanotheca should be typified by M. achariana, which is not a species of Tomasellia, but a typical species of Melanotheca in the now currently used circumscription of this genus.

*Xanthoria* Th. Fr. 1861 vs Geissodea St. Hil. 1805 p.p.
Geissodea was established by Ventenat in 1799; it should be typified by Physcia Ach. (1794), not by Xanthoria.

*Xylographa* Fr. 1835 vs Hysterium Wg 1812, Limboria Ach. 1815.
Wahlenberg did not establish a new genus named Hysterium but gave a reference to Persoons Synopsis. None of the species referred by Acharius to Limboria belongs to Xylographa.

*

The proposals to conserve the generic names *Catillaria, Pseudocyphellaria Oropogon* and *Stereocaulon* were withdrawn by Dr Santesson.

## Special Committee for Pteridophyta and Phanerogamae

### Subcommittee for Phanerogamae*

Secretary: Prof. Dr Rodolfo E. G. Pichi-Sermolli, Herbarium Universitati Florentinae, Istituto Botanico, Via Lamarmora 4, Firenze, Italia.

The Secretary has circulated among the Members of the Subcommittee the second part of the reports on the generic names proposed for conservation. After having received and circulated the comments, the Subcommittee voted on the proposals with the following result:

| NOMINA CONSERVANDA PROPOSITA | NOMINA REJICIENDA PROPOSITA |
|---|---|
| 982 — **Paradisia** Mazz. Viag. Bot. Alp. Giul. 27. 1811 "*Paradisea*"; corr. Bertol. 1839.<br>T.: *P. hemeroanthericoides* Mazz.<br>[*P. liliastrum* (L.) Bertol.]. | *Liliastrum* Ortega, Tab. Bot. 20. 1772.<br>T.: *L. album* Link.<br>*Paradisea* Mazz. Viag. Bot. Alp. Giul. 27. 1811.<br>T.: *P. hemeroanthericoides* Mazz. |

Votes: In favour of conservation with the original spelling "*Paradisea*" 6; In favour of conservation with the corrected spelling "*Paradisia*" 1; Against conservation 2; Abstention 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1418 — **Perularia** Lindl. Bot. Reg. *t. 1701* 1834, nomen nudum; Gen. et Sp. Orch. 281. 1835.<br>T.: *P. fuscescens* (L.) Lindl. | *Tulotis* Raf. Herb. Raf. 70. 1833.<br>T.: *T. herbiola* Raf. |

Votes: In favour of conservation 3; Against conservation 5; Abstentions 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1553 — **Microstylis** (Nutt.) Lindl. Orchid. Scel. 17. 1826.<br>T.: | *Malaxis* Soland. ex Swartz, Nov. Gen. et Sp. Pl. seu Prodr. 119. 1788.<br>T.: *M. spicata* Sw. or *M. umbelliflora* Sw.<br>*Achroanthes* Raf. Med. Repos. II. 5. 352. 1808.<br>T.: *A. unifolia* (Michx) Raf. |

Votes: In favour of conservation 0; Against conservation 7; Abstentions 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1553 — **Microstylis** (Nutt.) Eaton, Man. Bot. North Am. ed .3. 353. 1822.<br>T.: *M. ophioglossoides* Nutt. | *Achroanthes* Raf. Med. Repos. II. 5: 352. 1808.<br>T.: *A. unifolia* (Michx.) Raf. |

Votes: In favour of conservation 6; Against conservation 1; Abstentions 3.

*) This committee was in office between the Stockholm and Paris Congresses. The present report was presented at the Paris Congress. At this Congress a new 'Committee for Spermatophyta' was established, *secretary*: Dr R. A. Howard, Cambridge, Mass.

2405 — **Mesembrianthemum** L. Sp. pl. 480. 1753 corr. Batsch, Tab. Aff. Regn. Veget. 38. 1802.
T.: *M. umbellatum* L.

*Mesembryanthemum* L. Sp. pl. 480. 1753.
T.: *M. umbellatum* L.

Votes: In favour of conservation 0; Against conservation 9; Abstention 1.

2900 — **Coluteocarpus** Boiss. Ann. Sci. Nat. II. 17. 162. 1842.
T.: *C. reticulatus* (Poir.) Boiss.
[= *C. vesicaria* (L.) Holmboe].

*Vesicaria* Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 420. 1763.
T.: *Alyssum vesicaria* L.

Votes: In favour of conservation 3; Against conservation 7; Abstention 0.

2908 — **Kernera** Medik. Pflanzengatt. 1. 1792.
T.: *K. myagroides* Med. [= *K. saxatilis* (L.) Rchb.].

*Kernera* Schrank, Baiers Reise. 50. 1786.
T.: *K. bavarica*
*Gonyclisia* Dulac, Fl. Haut Pyren. 191. 1867.
T.: *G. saxatilis* (L.) Dulac.

Votes: In favour of conservation 5; Against conservation 3; Abstentions 2.
— *Gonyclisia* is superfluous as nomen rejiciendum.

2968 — **Ricotia** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 2: 912. 1763.
T.: *R. lunaria* (L.) DC.

*Scopolia* Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 419. 1763.
T.: *Cardamine lunaria* L.

Votes: In favour of conservation 4; Against conservation 3; Against (conservation unnecessary) 2; Abstention 1.

3123 — **Astrocarpus** Neck. Elem. 2: 243. 1790.
T.:

*Sesamoides* Ortega, Tab. Bot. 24. 1772.
T.:

Votes: In favour of conservation 3; Against conservation 5; Abstentions 2.

3657 — **Lotononis** (DC.) Eckl. & Zey. Enum. 176. 1836.
T.:

*Amphinomia* DC. Prodr. 2: 522. 1825.
T.: *A. decumbens* DC.

Votes: In favour of conservation 0; Against conservation 8; Abstentions 2.

4111 — **Simaruba** Aubl. Hist. Pl. Gui. Franc. 2: 859. *t. 331, 332.* 1775, corr DC. Ann. Mus. Paris. 17: 423. 1811.

*Simarouba* Aubl. Hist. Pl. Gui. Franc. 2: 859. *t. 331, 332.* 1775.
T.: *S. amara* Aubl.
*Simarouba* Boehm.

Votes: In favour of conservation 1; Against conservation 8; Abstention 1.

4492 — **Gymnanthes**. Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. 95. 1788.
T.:

*Ateramnus* P. Browne, Nat. Hist. Jam. 339. 1756.
T.:

Votes: In favour of conservation 1; Against conservation 4; Against (conservation unnecessary) 4; Abstention 1.

4760 — **Melicocca** L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 495. 1763.
T.: *M. bijuga* L.

*Melicoccus* P. Browne, Nat. Hist. Jam. 210. 1756.
T.: *Melicoccus bijugatus* Jacq.

Votes: In favour of conservation 4; Against conservation 5; Abstention 1.

5621 — **Thryptomene** Endl. Ann. Wien Mus. 2: 192. 1838.
T.: *T. australis* Endl.

*Gomphotis* Raf. Sylv. Tell. 103. 1838.
T.: *G. saxicola* (A. Cunn. ex Hook) Raf.

Votes: In favour of conservation 9; Against conservation 0; Abstention 1.

6208 — **Pernettya** Gaud. in Mirb. Ann. Sci. Nat. 5: 102. 1825, corr. Gaud. Bot. Voy. Uranie 454. 1826. *"Pernettia"*.
T.: *P. empetrifolia* (Lam.) Gaud.

*Pernetya* Scop. Introd. 150. 1777.
T.: *Canaria campanula L.* = *Canarina campanula* L. = *Campanula canariensis* L.

Votes: In favour of conservation with the corrected spelling 3; In favour of conservation with the original spelling 1; Against conservation 4; Against (conservation unnecessary) 1; Abstention 1.

6515 — **Lisianthus** L. Mant. 1: 6. 1767.
T.: *L. longifolius* L.

*Lisianthius* P. Br. Nat. Hist. Jamaica 157. 1756.
T.:
*Lysianthius* Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 225. 1763.
T.:

Votes: In favour of conservation 1; Against conservation 9; Abstention 0.

6887 — **Heurnia** R. Br. Mem. Wern. Soc. 1: 22. 1809 ("Huernia"); corr. Sprengel, Anleit. ed. 2. 2(1): 488. 1817.
T.:

*Huernia* R. Br. Mem. Wern. 1: 22. 1809.
T.:

Votes: In favour of conservation 1; Against conservation 8; Abstention 1.

7097 — **Alkanna** Tausch. Flora. 7: 234. 1824.
T.: *A. tinctoria* (L.) Tausch.

*Alkanna* Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 444. 1763.
T.:
*Baphorhiza* Link, Handb. 2: 578. 1829.
T.:

Votes: In favour of conservation 5; Against conservation 4; Abstention 1.

7284 — **Anisomeles** R. Br. Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl. 503. 1810.
T.:

*Epimiridi* Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 192. 1763.
T.:

Votes: In favour of conservation 3; Against conservation 6; Abstention 1.

7393 — **Scopolia** Jacq. Observ. 1: 32. *t. 20.* 1764 corr. Moench 1796.
T.: *S. carniolica* Jacq.

*Scopola* Jacq. Observ. 1: 32. *t. 20.* 1764.
T.: *S. carniolica* Jacq.
*Scopolia* Adans. Fam. Pl. 2: 419. 1763.
T.: *Cardamine lunaria* L.

Votes: In favour of conservation with the corrected spelling "*Scopolia*" 6; In favour of conservation with the original spelling "*Scopola*" 1; Against conservation 3; Abstention 1.

7579 — **Leptandra** Nutt. Gen. Am. Pl. 1: 7. 1818.
T.: *L. virginica* (L.) Nutt.

*Veronicastrum* Heist. ex Fabricius, En. Meth. Plant. 111. 1759.
T.: *V. virginicum* (L.) Farw.

Votes: In favour of conservation 1; Against conservation 8; Abstention 1.

8672 — **Hedraianthus** A. DC. Prodr. 7: 448. 1836 [corr. Griseb. Spic. Fl. Rumel. 292. 1845 "Hedraeanthus"] corr. Dalla Torre & Harms, Gen. Siphon. 519. 1905.
T.:

*Edraianthus* A. DC. Prodr. 7: 448. 1836.
T.:

Votes: In favour of conservation 0; Against conservation 9; Abstention 1.

8878 — **Brachycome** Cass. Dict. Sci. Nat. 37: 491. 1825.
T.: *B. aculeata* (Labill.) Cass.

*Brachyscome* Cass. Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris 199. 1817.
T.: *B. aculeata* (Labill.) Cass.

Votes: In favour of conservation 1; Against conservation 3; Against (conservation unnecessary) 5; Abstention 1.

9439 — **Didelta** L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. 3: 55. *t. 28.* 1786.
T.: *D. tetragoniifolia* L'Herit. [= *D. carnosa* (L.f.) Ait.].

*Breteuillia* Buchoz, Grand Jard. Univ. *t.* 62. 1785.
T.: *B. trianensis* Buchoz.

Votes: In favour of conservation 6; Against conservation 3; Abstention 1.

9581 p. — **Podospermum** DC. in Lam. & DC. Fl. Franç. ed. 3. 4: 61. 1805.
T.: *P. laciniatum* (L.) DC.

*Arachnospermum* F. W. Schmidt, Samml. physik.-ökonom. Aufsätze. 1: 274. 1795.
T.: *A. laciniatum* (L.) F. W. Schmidt.

Votes: In favour of conservation 8; Against conservation 1; Abstention 1.

*Summary*

The committee *recommends the conservation* of: 982 *Paradisea* Mazz.; 1553 *Microstylis* (Nutt.) Eaton; 2908 *Kernera* Medik.; 5621 *Thryptomene* Endl.; 7097 *Alkanna* Tausch; 7393 *Scopolia* Jacq.; 9439 *Didelta* l'Herit.; 9581p. *Podospermum* DC.
These names are referred to the General Committee.

The committee *rejects* the conservation of: 1418 *Perularia* Lindl.; 1553 *Microstylis* (Nutt.) Lindl.; 2405 *Mesembrianthemum* L.; 2900 *Coluteocarpus* Boiss.; 2968 *Ricotia* L.; 3123 *Astrocarpus* Neck.; 3657 *Lotononis* (DC.) Eckl. & Zey.; 4111 *Simaruba* Aubl. corr. DC.; 4492 *Gymnanthes* Sw.; 4760 *Melicocca* L.; 6208 *Pernettya* Gaud.; 6515 *Lisianthus* L.; 6887 *Heurnia* R. Br. corr. Spr.; 7284 *Anisomeles* R. Br.; 7579 *Leptandra* Nutt.; 8672 *Hedraianthus* A. DC. corr. Griseb.; 8878 *Brachycome* Cass.

## Special Committee on Stabilization

*Chairman:* J. S. L. Gilmour, University Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Great Britain.

The chairman sent the following circular letter to the members of the committee (see Taxon 3: 191, 214. 1954). Any botanist who has cases to include in the list (see below sub 3), or any helpful suggestions on the problem in general, should communicate with the chairman.

"You will remember that, at our pleasant open-air meeting in the Jardin des Plantes last summer, we agreed the broad lines on which we should tackle our task of trying to produce a proposal, acceptable to the next International Congress at Montreal, regarding the stabilization of the specific names of economic and other plants of importance to man. The procedure agreed can, I think, be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) Each member should send to the Chairman a list of widely used names which he or she knows should, on a strict application of the Rules, be replaced by less wellknown names. The lists should include full bibliographical and other details, and should refer only to cases where the later, incorrect name is still in general use, and *not* to those (e.g. *Quercus petraea* and *Q. sessiliflora*) where replacement by an older name has already been more or less accepted. These lists should be circulated by the Chairman to all members for their comment, and finally a single comprehensive list should be prepared and circulated to the Committee. The aim of compiling this list would be to assess the *scale* of the problem involved. At Paris, some botanists feared that many hundreds of names would have to be included in a list of *Nom. Spec. Rej.*, while others thought that the proposal had come too late, and that there were very few further changes to be made! Clearly no progress can be made on the problem unless the approximate number of actual cases likely to be involved can be assessed.

(2) At the same time as supplying lists, members should suggest to the Chairman one or more definitions of the *class of species* whose names should come within the scope of any future proposal for stabilization. This is a difficult and extremely important point. Clearly the more restricted the class to be included, the more likely is any new proposal to be accepted. At the same time, consideration should be given to including not only species of *economic* importance in various parts of the world, but also species whose

names are very frequently used for other reasons, e.g. species commonly mentioned in text books as "types" for teaching purposes, species on which important research work has been carried out, and species which are common and well-known plants in areas where Latin names are frequently used. There is no doubt that the inclusion of a clear-cut and practical definition of the species involved will be a factor of great importance in securing the acceptance of any future proposal for stabilization.

(3) When the members of the Committee, through the circulation of the lists and an interchange of the "definitions", have gained an idea of the scope and nature of the problems involved, they should, either in groups (if geographically possible) or individually, send to the Chairman one or more definite suggestions for a proposal to be recommended at the next Congress. These suggestions should be circulated to all members and, finally, it is hoped that one or more proposals will be agreed by the whole Committee for publication in *Taxon* and submission to the Nomenclature Section at Montreal.

It may help members, even at this early stage, to set out briefly some of the possible lines of approach discussed at Paris, from one or more of which it would seem that acceptable proposals are likely to be evolved:

(a) Nomina specifica conservanda
(b) Nomina specifica rejicienda
(c) Banning of certain books
(d) Banning of names not taken up after a certain date
(e) The recognition in the Rules of „economic names" in addition to the strictly correct "botanical names".

I hope you will agree that the above represents a fair summary of our conclusions at the meeting in the Jardin des Plantes and I shall be very glad to receive your suggestions for names to be included in the list and for "definitions" during the next few months, and, in any event, not later than 1 May, 1955. This should give us plenty of time for the completion of our programme of exchanging views and formulating proposals before the Montreal Congress in 1959. If you have any further suggestions on the Committee's method of work, please do not hesitate to let me know. In the meantime, perhaps you could kindly acknowledge this letter so that I can be sure that I have got your correct address.

After our preliminary meeting at Paris I had the feeling that there was, at last, a good prospect of producing a proposal that would be acceptable to the great majority of members of the Nomenclature Section, and I am very much looking forward to co-operation, during the next five years, with other members of the Committee in attempting to solve what is undoubtedly one of the most important problems for the future good relations between taxonomists and other users of plant names."

# News and Notes

## NOTULAE KEWENSES

Readers of Taxon may be interested to know of the work in progress at Kew and the following survey, whilst not exhaustive, will give some idea of this.

### I. Phanerogams

The Director, Sir Edward J. Salisbury, is working on some problems of seed germination, and the Assistant Director, Dr N. L. Bor continues his work on Indian grasses. Dr C. R. Metcalfe, Keeper of the Jodrell Laboratory, assisted by Dr Margaret Stant, is preparing material of the Monocotyledons for an account of their systematic anatomy. Dr F. N. Howes, Keeper of the Museum, assisted by S. G. Harrison and Miss B. Youngman is working on various aspects of economic botany.

At the Herbarium, the Keeper, Dr W. B. Turrill continues his work (with E. M. Marsden—Jones) on *Silene maritima* and *S. vulgaris*, and an account by the same two authors, of British Knapweeds (*Centaurea* spp.), is in the press and will be published shortly by the Ray Society. A monographic account of *Camellia* by J. R. Sealy is almost ready for press, and an account of the genus *Sphaeranthus* by Stella Ross-Craig (Mrs. J. R. Sealy) will be published shortly as a separate part of Hooker's Icones Plan-

tarum. An account of British Grasses by C. E. Hubbard, in which every species is illustrated, appeared as a volume in the "Penguin" series during September 1954, at the very low price of 3 s. 6d. P. Taylor is collecting materials for a systematic account of the genus *Utricularia*, and would be glad to have material, especially in spirit, from all parts of the world. F. N. Hepper is similarly collecting material for a study of the genus *Xyris*, but is at the present time confining his attention to the African species. Apart from his purely taxonomic work, J. P. M. Brenan is preparing an essay on the phytogeography of the African rain forests.

Dr J. C. Willis has generously presented to Kew (through the Bentham-Moxon Trustees) his interest in his famous Dictionary of the Flowering Plants and Ferns. A new edition of this work, incorporating all the new genera described up to date, together with some other new features, is in preparation. It is not expected to go to press, however, before 1957.

Work on various regional floras progresses steadily. The biggest single project, sponsored by the Colonial Office, is the Flora of Tropical East Africa, under the editorship of W. B. Turrill and E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead. Several families have been published already, and the following are in preparation:

Amaryllidaceae: J. R. Sealy; Asclepiadaceae: A. A. Bullock; Caryophyllaceae: W. B. Turrill; Celastraceae: R. A. Blakelock; Cyperaceae: E. Nelmes; Gramineae: C. E. Hubbard; Leguminosae: (a) Galegeae: J. B. Gillett, (b) Genisteae: E. Milne-Redhead, (c) Mimosoideae: J. P. M. Brenan; Loganiaceae: Miss E. A. Bruce; Orchidaceae: V. S. Summerhayes; Primulaceae: P. Taylor; Rhizophoraceae: J. Lewis; Rubiaceae: A. A. Bullock; Sapotaceae: J. Hemsley.

In addition to the above G. Taylor *(Podostemaceae)* and R. Ross *(Ericaceae)* at the British Museum have promised to cooperate. The *Alangiaceae* and *Camellaceae* are being prepared by B. Verdcourt at the East African Herbarium, Nairobi and J. Troupin is preparing an account of the *Menispermaceae* at Brussels. The various authors would be glad to see additional material, particularly of duplicate type material distributed from Berlin. Such material may be sent on loan to the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.

A new edition of Hutchinson and Dalziel, Flora of West Tropical Africa, is being prepared by R. W. J. Keay (with the assistance of F. N. Hepper) and Part 1, containing the introductory matter, Gymnosperms and families *Annonaceae* to *Guttiferae* (Hutchinson's system) appeared in August 1954 and is obtainable from the Crown Agents, 4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1, price 25s. 0d., or from the various Government Printers in the British West African territories.

N. Y. Sandwith continues his work on the floras of British Guiana and Trinidad and Tobago. Annotated lists of species from the following areas are being prepared:

Baluchistan and Cyprus: R. D. Meikle; Iraq: R. A. Blakelock; Kuwait and Monte Bello Islands: Miss P. Lewis.

In addition, R. A. Blakelock is preparing an account of the Celastraceae for the Flora Malesiana, and L. L. Forman is working on the Menispermaceae of the Malesian area.

In the field of experimental taxonomy, R. C. Carolin and Miss S. S. Hooper are working on the cytology and genetics of *Dianthus*. A large number of species, comprising the National Dianthus Collection, are grown at Kew, and seed from naturally occurring populations, as well as dried specimens, would be gratefully received. J. Kennedy-O'Byrne, under the direction of C. E. Hubbard, is similarly working on the adventive *Bromus carinatus*.

### II. Cryptogams

(a) *Pteridophyta.* F. Ballard is preparing an account of the Pteridophyta of tropical Africa, with particular reference to the requirements of the Flora of Tropical East Africa.

(b) *Bryophyta.* Miss J. Taylor is preparing an account of the genus *Herberta* in the New World.

(c) *Algae.* Miss C. I. Dickinson continues her studies of tropical marine algae, with special reference to East Africa, the Gold Coast and the West Indies.

(d) *Fungi.* D. A. Reid is preparing a monograph of the stipitate species of *Stereum*, in addition to more general studies on tropical Polypores. Dr R. W. G. Dennis has almost completed his account of his own collections in Trinidad, and hopes to concentrate on studies of the inoperculate Discomycetes.

A. A. Bullock.

* * *

## U.S. NATIONAL FUNGUS COLLECTIONS

As part of the reorganization of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has been underway for some months, the unit heretofore known as the Mycological Collections of the former Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, has been designated as The National Fungus Collections. This unit will operate as a cooperative project between the Horticultural Crops Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture and The Smithsonian Institution for the maintenance and upbuilding of the mycological herbaria of both Institutions. These collections with supporting files, catalogues, and the mycological library will continue to be maintained at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland.

John A. Stevenson, Curator.

## BE CAUTIOUS WITH TYPIFICATION!

As one of the essential points in botanical nomenclature is to aim at fixity of names, current usage should be preserved if there is no compelling reason to change the application of a well-known name.

For almost two centuries the names Scirpus miliaceus L., Syst. Veg. 10 (1759) 868 respectively Fimbristylis miliacea (L.) Vahl, En. 2 (1806) 287, have generally been applied to a common pantropical weed, mentioned in numerous publications. Recently S. T. Blake, in Journ. Arn. Arb. 35 (1954) 216, refers the Linnean epithet miliaceus to a species generally known as Fimbristylis quinquangularis (Vahl) Kunth, whereas to his mind F. littoralis Gaud. is the correct name of the species known up to the present as "F. miliacea".

Is this really the only course that could be taken in accordance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature?

According to Blake, C. B. Clarke, Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond. 30: 312. 1894, "stated that the type of Scirpus miliaceus L. is a plant of Fimbristylis quinquangularis (Vahl) Kunth." However, the passage referred to reads as follows: "Scirpus miliaceus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2, p. 75, n. 22. One sheet, marked 'miliaceus' in the hand of Linnaeus, is Fimbristylis quinquangularis, Kunth." It is clear that Clarke does not indicate the type, the more so as he says (l.c., p. 299): "these authentic examples are not, however, the 'types' of Linnaeus's species in the sense understood by many modern botanists."

Mr E. Nelmes, who reexamined the Linnean specimens, agrees with Clarke, but he states that there is another Linnean specimen, placed next after the "type", which has some bearing on this matter, because it is the species which has always been known as Scirpus miliaceus L. He thinks Clarke does not mention this second sheet probably because it bears no inscription by Linnaeus: Both specimens answer the Linnean description.

In accepting the specimen on the marked sheet as the holotype of Scirpus miliaceus L., Blake was obliged to break with current usage. However, there is no proof that it is the specimen used by Linnaeus in drawing up the description for the Systema. The said inscription may have been written down at a later date, as is often the case in Linné's herbarium.

This uncertainty makes it more appropriate to consider the two sheets as syntypes, and I appoint the second of them to be the lectotype. In this way the very undesirable change of names for two well-known plants, one of them of worldwide distribution, is legally avoided.

J. H. Kern
Foundation Flora Malesiana, Leiden.

## A.E.T.F.A.T.-INDEX 1953

This Index, with prefaces by prof. L. Hauman (Brussels), Dr W. B. Turrill (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) and Dr G. Taylor (British Museum, Natural History), contains references to all that was published in 1953 dealing with the phanerogamic flora of Africa and Madagascar.

The A.E.T.F.A.T.-INDEX lists:

a. new taxa (with geographical distribution): families, genera, species and infraspecific taxa.
b. new combinations and new names.
c. the basionyms of the new combinations and all other combinations in which the epithet has occurred, with reference to the combination.
d. revisions of families, genera and critical species.
e. references to papers of taxonomic interest.

Copies can be ordered as follows:

1. Belgian Congo, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland: 75 Belgian francs to be transferred to postal cheque account 6242.67 of AET-FAT-INDEX, Lab. Bot. Syst. U.L.B., 28 Av. P. Héger, Bruxelles, Belgique.
2. France and French over-sea territories:

525 French francs to be transferred to C.C.P. Paris 11528-60 of Mr D. Normand, 6 Boulevard Gambetta, Nogent-sur-Marne Seine France.

3. British Commonwealth: 11 shillings to be transferred by cheque or postal order crossed "a/c AETFAT" to Mr A. A. Bullock, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England.
4. Other countries: either by international money order, by bank transfer or by Unesco coupons to one of the three above addresses.

## NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

The 1954-55 program of exploration of the New York Botanical Garden has begun with the October departure of three different parties to northern South America. For the first three weeks of October, Dr. John Wurdack with Mr. Nicholas Guppy as his assistant will make a survey of the timber potential in a tract of land in the rain forest south of the rio Orinoco, central Venezuela. Then in December Dr Wurdack will return to the Gran Sabana area of southeastern Venezuela accompanied by Dr Julian Steyermark of the Chicago Natural History Museum. Together they will explore the tabular sandstone mountains in the Chimanta-tepui region and they will return in early March of next year.

Dr Bassett Maguire and Dr Richard S. Cowan will proceed together to Amapa, the northeasternmost state of Brazil in continuance of the Garden's interest in obtaining data on the flora of Venezuela, the Guianas, and adjacent Amazonia. After a week Dr Maguire will fly to the upper Rio Branco in northern Brazil, just south of the British Guiana border, where he will visit the mountain called Tepequem for a period of several weeks. Dr Cowan will remain in Amapa for six to eight weeks before making brief excursions into the forest of Cayenne, Suriname and British Guiana. Both of these parties are expected back in New York by the first of March.

## THE FRENCH ROUSSEAU-AUBLET HERBARIUM

The Jean Jacques Rousseau herbarium, studied by Lanjouw and Uittien (Med. Bot. Mus. Utrecht 75 : 133-170. 1940) has recently been purchased by the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie of the Paris Natural History Museum. This is a collection of about 1500 plants including a part of the first set of Aublet's French Guyana collections. It has often been referred to as the "Denaiffe Herbarium" in connection with the former proprietor M. Denaiffe at Carignan. The herbarium contains only a few plants collected by Rousseau himself, most specimens seem to have been collected by Aublet in France, Spain and Guyana. The above-mentioned authors are of the opinion that it is highly probable that it constitutes the private herbarium of Aublet, although it is still not clear in which way Rousseau got hold of the collections.

A list of the various Rousseau herbaria is given by Briquet, Bull. Soc. Bot. Suisse 50a : 419. 1940.

## THE TRISTAN HERBARIUM

The herbarium of the Comte J. M. C. de Tristan (1776-1861; see Taxon 2 : 23-25. 1953) has recently been moved from Orleans to the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie of the Paris Natural History Museum. The herbarium includes a set of plants collected by Aublet in French Guyana as well as a great number of other early 18th century collections from all over the world.

## PERSONALIA

Dr R. M. Schuster, Assistant Professor and Research Associate at Duke University, spent this summer at the New York Botanical Garden on a Summer Fellowship awarded him by the Garden for his study on the Hepaticae of eastern North America. His work is being prepared for a reference text to be published by Chronica Botanica.

Dr H. A. Crum, formerly of Duke University, Durham, N.C., U.S.A. has been appointed Curator of Cryptogams at the National Museum of Canada (Ottawa).

## GEORGE L. FISHER (1868-1953)

George Lewis Fisher was born January 8, 1868 and not 1867 as stated in Taxon 3 : 93. 1954. A more detailed biography than the one published in Taxon, also by L. H. Shinners, appeared in Field & Laboratory, 22(1): 24. 1954.

## GRANA PALYNOLOGICA N.S.

Grana Palynologica (New Series), an international journal of palynology, edited by Gunnar Erdtman for Almqvist and Wiksell, Stockholm. Vol. 1 no. 1, July 1954.

### *Office*

The International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht — Netherlands.

### *Membership Fees*

Members are requested to pay their membership fees to the regional treasurers.

Members in countries without regional treasurers are requested to make payable their subscriptions to *Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht, Netherlands,* crossed: *"a.c. International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy".*

| | $ | £ | D.fl. | Sw.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Individual Persons** | | | | |
| Regular Members | 3.— | 1.1.— | 11.40 | 15.90 |
| Associate Members | 1.— | —.7.— | 3.80 | 5.30 |
| **B. Institutes, Societies, etc.** | | | | |
| Supporting Members | 50.— | 17.10.— | 190.— | 265.— |
| Regular Members | 25.— | 8.15.— | 95.— | 132.50 |
| Associate Members | 10.— | 3.10.— | 38.— | 53.— |

Payments can be made in any currency; remittances in other currencies than those listed above are accepted against the exchange rates of the day of payment.

### *Index Herbariorum*

**Part I** *The Herbaria of the world.* Second, revised, edition, 1 January 1954.
*Institutional members and regular individual members:* **free.**
*Others:* D. fl. 13.30.

**Part II** *Collectors.* First instalment (A-D), 1 March 1954.
*Institutional members:* **free.**
*Regular Individual members:* D. fl. 7.60 ($ 2.—; sh. 15/-).
*Others:* D. fl. 14.50.

### TAXON

Vol. I nos 1—9, 1951—1952; Vol. II nos 1—8, 1953; Vol. III nos 1—x, 1954.

Backnumbers (Vol. I nos. 3 & 4 excepted) are available for all members. Those who joined the I.A.P.T. on or after 1 Jan. 1954 can buy Vol. I (nos. 3 & 4 excepted) against $ 2.— and Vol. II (complete) against $ 3.— per copy. Single numbers are free for all regular members.

### REGIONAL TREASURERS

*Austria:* Dr K. H. Rechinger, Naturhistorisches Museum, Botanische Abteilung, Burgring 7, Wien.

*Brazil:* Dr J. Angely, Instituto Paranaense de Botânica, Caixa Postal 1362, Curitiba, Parana.

*Belgium:* Prof. W. Robyns, Rijksplantentuin, 236 Koninklijke Straat, Brussel.

*Canada:* Prof. J. Rousseau, Montreal Botanical Garden, 4101 Sherbrooke Street East, Montreal, Que.

*Egypt:* Mr Mohammed Drar, Fouad I Agricultural Museum, Dokki, Cairo.

*France:* M. H. Jacques-Felix, 25 rue St. Quentin, Nogent-sur-Marne, Seine. C.C.P. Paris 2243-12.

*Germany:* Dr Walter Domke, Staatsinstitut für Allgemeine Botanik, Jungiusstrasse 6, Hamburg 36.

*Great Britain and British Overseas Territories:* Mr A. A. Bullock, The Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, England.

*Italy:* Prof. R. E. G. Pichi Sermolli, Herbarium Universitatis Florentinae, Istituto Botanico dell'Universitá, Via Lamarmora no. 4, Firenze.

*Netherlands:* The International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, Lange Nieuwstraat 106, Utrecht. Bankers: Messrs Vlaer & Kol, Utrecht, giro 7247.

*Norway:* Prof. K. Faegri, Universitet I Bergen, Botanisk Museum, Bergen.

*Sweden:* Mr Bo Peterson, Botaniska Museet, Lund. Postgiro 43.35.39.

*U.S.A.:* Dr R. C. Rollins, Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Mass.

*"Taxon" is directed by: Prof. J. Lanjouw, Chief Editor, and Dr F. A. Stafleu, Assistant Editor. All correspondence should be sent to the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature, 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht — Netherlands.*
*All members of I.A.P.T. receive "Taxon" free of charge. Copies of personal members are for private use only and should not be placed in official libraries.*